CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28711—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kildeukin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th Apr.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	300	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th ,,
B.L. BOMB	5750	1300	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st ,,
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	580	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
PENINSULAR	4072	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	About
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st Apr.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tooque	5th May.
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	19th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
7th April. 2nd June.
5th May.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Including Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	30th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	650	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deporis	3,800	550	8th April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 2, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
PERSIA	3347	R. Hutchison	19th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3357	W. S. Young	14th May.
NUBIA	3551	T. Knox	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 23, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 9th April, 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 13th April, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 10th April, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal town of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

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Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.

SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.

Fares Rs. 200-210 to Continental Ports.
,, 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.

REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.

GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.

AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.

CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.

BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.

BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.

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SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot, to all parts.

CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.

HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.

Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

A SAFE and agreeable Lotion, confidently recommended for the relief of this annoying Skin Eruption.

Cash, Re. 1; Credit, Re. 1-2.

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CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Prices of 'Xmas 1891 Catalogue are increased by 10 per cent. from April 1st on account of Exchange.

TREACHER'S MANIFOLD PRINTER,

For Producing 50 to 100 fac-similes in a few minutes. Invaluable to Lawyers and Business Men.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Octavo size	4 0	4 8
Quarto size	6 0	6 12
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Ink for ditto	0 8	0 9
Composition for ditto	2 0	2 4

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TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS.

A large and varied Assortment of the most Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.

Gold Horse Shoe Pins, Rs. 7, 9 and 11.—A Horse Shoe set with the best Quality of Diamonds, Rs. 55; also an endless variety of designs, set with Precious Stones of every known variety at prices to suit everybody.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,
BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS,
MARINE AND FIELD GLASSES, ETC., ETC.

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DRIVERS.	LOFTING IRONS.	LONG SPOONS.
CLEEKS.	BRASSY SPOONS.	MID SPOONS.
PUTTERS.	IRONS.	SHORT SPOONS.
	MASHIES.	

FROM THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF FORGAN AND SONS.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY:	*POSTAL ADDRESS:*	POONA:
Esplanade, Fort, and Cumballa Hill.	Head Office—Show Rooms and Dispensary, "VICTORIA HOUSE," BYCULLA.	Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. NO deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

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"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE

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The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

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OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

MANUFACTURED BY REPUTED MAKERS.
With a view of making room for NEW PIANOFORTES arriving fortnightly,

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

BEG to submit a List of their Second-hand PIANOS, which are offered at the following REDUCED PRICES:—

All PIANOS are of full Compass, and guaranteed to withstand the Indian Climate.

Iron-framed Cottage Piano		Rs.	225
Do.	do. Piano	,,	290
Do.	do. Piano	,,	375
Square Piano	Ebonized	,,	375
Do.	Rosewood	,,	425
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,,	525
Grand Piano	by Broadwood	,,	350
Do.	Ebonized	,,	450
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,,	800

N.B.—Arrangements can be made by approved buyers to pay by Instalments.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 0
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5 12	,, 5 Medium	4 8
		,, 4 Large	4 12
		,, 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

JUST LANDED.

WELL'S LEAWRELLE OIL

Is lovely for the Skin and Complexion, preserves Youth and Beauty, prevents tendency to Wrinkles, ageing of Skin, or wasting of Flesh. A Pretty Woman's Secret! Rs. 3.

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Preparations, all kinds.

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Cures Dyspepsia and Brain or Nervous Weakness, Rejuvenates Broken or Shattered Health. Rs. 3.

WELL'S HAIR BALSAM

Restores Grey Hair to Original Colour, free of Grease or Oil, is a Tonic Restorative and an established Cure for Baldness. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 3.

☞ Can be had of all Chemists. Retail at MADON, SONS & Co., Fort.

AGENTS:

F. S. MADON & CO.,
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HEALTH.

Those in search of Health should go at once to their Chemists and buy a Jar of Wm. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER, for Microbes make you ill, but M.-K. by destroying the Microbes will at once make you well, no matter what your disease may be. M.-K. contains no Drugs but simple water and Gasses in which no Microbes can live. Pamphlets Free. Sole Wholesale Depôt—23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

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PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

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CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND...£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

HAND BAGS
IN VARIETIES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF LEATHER GOODS, etc.
BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

Fifty-two divisions of profits have been made and the average ANNUAL return in cash to Policy-Holders has been about Rs. 47 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.

A Bonus policy in this society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN accordance with a requisition received by the President, signed by four Members of the Standing Committee, a MEETING of URGENCY will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 11th April, 1892, at 3 P.M., for the ELECTION of a MEMBER of the Corporation, under the terms of Section 34 of the Municipal Act.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Office, 6th April, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
SANITARY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
MADURA WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME.

THE undersigned requires Tenders for laying and jointing about 29,000 LINEAL YARDS of PIPES of 21" diameter and under, and for fixing valves, fountains, &c.

2. Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to noon on the 11th MAY, 1892, and will be disposed of as soon thereafter as possible; the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders without assigning any reason is reserved.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit-receipt in the name of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Madras, from a recognised Bank or Civil Treasury for Rs. 200 (two hundred and fifty) only. Any Tender not accompanied by such deposit-receipt will be rejected. No cash or currency notes will be received with the Tender.

4. Each Tender must be addressed to the "Sanitary Engineer, Fort St. George, Madras," and sealed and superscribed "Tender for laying pipes, &c., at Madura."

5. The successful Tenderer shall, within one week after notification of acceptance of his Tender, lodge and endorse over to the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Madura, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, Promissory Notes of the Government of India to the amount of Rs. 2,500 (two thousand five hundred) only.

6. Tenders shall be made on the forms which can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

7. The deposit of unsuccessful Tenderers will be returned, but that of the successful Tenderer will be retained, until he has lodged the security above-named and entered into a contract to complete the work. Such contract shall be made, as far as possible, on the basis of the specification. The contract deed shall be prepared by Government Solicitor or other Solicitor who may be selected. The whole costs incurred in regard to such deed shall be paid by the party who obtains the contract.

8. Should the successful Tenderer fail to lodge such security and execute such contract within one month of notification of acceptance of his Tender, he shall forfeit the amount of his deposit, and the Tender shall, in such case, be considered as having been rejected or abandoned, and the Sanitary Engineer will, thereupon, at such time or times, and in such manner and on such terms as he may think proper, arrange for the fulfilment by any other person or persons, and the defaulting Tenderer shall be held liable irrespective of the forfeiture aforesaid for all damages, loss, cost, charges, and expenses arising from or by reason of such failure.

9. Printed forms of specification, schedules, and forms of Tender, as also copies of the drawings (which must be returned) can be obtained at this office.

J. A. JONES,
Sanitary Engineer.
Office of Sanitary Engineer, Fort St. George, 4th April, 1892.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 .....£742,553
" 1880 .....£333,078
" 1885 .....£966,107
" 1890 .....£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to } £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875.....£3,388,137 | 1885 .....£5,592,901
1880.....£4,58,542 | 1890 .....£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUES and Pass Books furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. M. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage Anna

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF PADOW AT CARNAC BUNDER.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Thucker Khuttow Natha, an insolvent, consisting of one Padow, viz.:—
One Padow, No. 3.547, "Suwayeburkutty" of the burthen of 95 Bombay candies.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to N. C. MACLEOD, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF CASHMERE COATS, SHAWLS, HURDA, SMALL IRON SAFE, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the insolvent's Marwadi Bazaar shop, Moombadevi, by order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Marwadi Mansookh Sobharam, carried on business at Marwadi Bazaar, under the name of Mansookh Sobharam by his moonim, Paliram, an adjudged insolvent, consisting of 5 bundles Cashmere coats (Choghas), 13 shawls, 8 bagge hurda, small iron safe, empty boxes, clock, pictures, brass lamp, small utensils, gadi, &c.

SALE OF OUTSTANDING.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, by order of the Trustees under the deed of composition, dated 16th July, 1890, to the estate of the late firm of Messrs. Meiffre Neveu and Co., the outstanding debts due to the said firm as appears in the books of account.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned, at their office No. 4, Medows and Forbes Streets, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April 7, 1892.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 HOGSHEADS OF ALE AT THE COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p. m.
100 Hogsheads of ale.
Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 35 per Cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down and the balance to be paid within two days, after the approval of the sale by the Commissary-General.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, April 7, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.,
8 bales, grey shirtings.
2 cases, white shirtings.
1 case, colored Prints.
1 " khakee dress brocade.
About 130 reams, brown papers.
10 cases, Beer in quarts and pints.
On account and at the risk of Nensy Dewjee—
E 728—9-10—2 cases, all wool, broad-cloth, English make, assorted colours 56.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 686 of 1890.

Abdool Hoosein Heptoola, of Bombay, Borah inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff
vs.
Haji Ebrahim Khan Mahomed, Joosub Hajee Ebrahim, Abdool Karim Hajee Ebrahim and Abdool Succoor Hajee Ebrahim, all of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

Pursuant to the consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date, the 31st day of July, 1891, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction before Kaikhushru F. Modi, Esqr, the receiver appointed by the Hon'ble the High Court, through Messrs. MENESSE and Co., Auctioneers, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon. The sale will take place on the said property.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed defendants in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the building standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, at Bhendy Bazaar Road, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under C. Ward No. 891,350, and Street No. 253,270 (1) containing by admeasurement 141 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 137, new No. 7451, old survey No. 1522, and new survey No. 990, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Abdool Hoosein Heptoolla, on or towards the south by the property of Bhasker Trimbak, on or towards the east by the Bhendy Bazaar Road, and on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to KAIKHUSHRU F. MODI, Esq., at the High Court Buildings, Esplanade.—Dated this 16th day of February 1892.

AUCTION SALE OF SCUTCHERS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m.—
Four single beater scutchers of 1875 by Platt Brothers for 40" cards. Two with Lord's Regulators and two without them.
The above are in good working order, and can be seen at the mills at Coorla.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, April 7, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
"****" BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES,
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto). Old Puerto Sherry.
Voin Tula. Old Dry Sherry.
Grand Romano. Old Fruity Sherry.
Florio Marsala.
FROM Rs. 18 TO Rs. 50 PER DOZ.

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red)
FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 30 PER DOZ.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton. Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer. St. Estephe.
Chateau La Lagune. St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose. St. Julien.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet. St. Marie.
Medoc.
FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

BEER.

Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 PER DOZ.

SAUTERNES.

Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 AND Rs. 28 PER DOZ.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.
For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and other 1,001 Delicacies,
GO TO
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees, and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Vicegeral and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, on TUESDAY, the 12th April, at 4 p.m.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, on FRIDAY, 22nd April, 1892, at 2 P.M.
To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year, ending 31st December, 1891.
To elect a Director and Auditors.
To decide as to declaration of a Dividend.
To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 16th March 1892.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
NOTICE.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, 8th April, 1892, at 5 P.M.
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance-sheet, made up to 31st December, 1891.
To declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business that may be brought before the meeting.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 8th April, 1892, both days inclusive.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 30th March, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon Application at the Office of the Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, in Apollo Street, Fort, on and after the 11th day of April, 1892, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, the FIFTH and FINAL Dividend at the rate of eight per cent. on all claims allowed by the Court and remaining unpaid in full, will be paid to the Creditors, who are required to produce at the time of such application the Promissory Notes or such other vouchers as are held by them.—Dated, 1st Day of April, 1892.

(SD.) MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS
" N. C. MACLEOD,
Official Liquidators.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND THEIR AGENTS.

I, the Undersigned, have just OPENED a COTTON GINNING FACTORY at Palitana, the best Cotton-producing Centre in Kattyawar.
Almost all the Cotton Produce pass through my hands, and I can, therefore, purchase the best Cotton on Moderate Commission.
Cotton Merchants and their Agents are requested to send for samples first and then order their Purchase.
Further Particulars can be had on application to

OOSMAN JAMALL,
Owner, Palitana Cotton Ginning Factory, Kattyawar.

SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS.

SECURED by a first charge upon the Murree Brewery Company's fine Properties and Estates in Northern India. Its Contracts are with the Government of India for supply of Beer to the Troops up to 1897.
Half-yearly Coupons payable to bearer are attached to the Bonds.
The Shareholders' last Balance Sheet shews the Company's entire Liabilities to be less than half the value of their properties.

Thus:—Securities and Assets.....	Rs.	35,84,182 5 11
Liabilities only.....	Rs.	17,02,149 1 8
Balance in favour of Debentures.....	Rs.	18,82,033. 4 3

A few of these Bonds, Rs. 500 each, are now available at 7½ per cent. premium, which gives a handsome return to Investors.
Cheques on Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras accepted free of charge.
Apply to
COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
MADRAS OR RAWAL PINDEE.
MESSRS. BERRY AND COMPANY,
Bill and Stock Brokers.—MADRAS.
March 1892.

FOR SALE.

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES
OF TWO LARGE PLOTS OF
GOVERNMENT LAND,
SITUATE NEAR THE WELLINGTON FOUNTAIN, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1892, for the PURCHASE on long lease from the Government of two valuable BUILDING PLOTS of LAND, measuring about 15,000 and 5,600 square yards, situate near the entrance to the Wellington Pier (Apollo Bunder) Road.
Particulars and conditions and forms of tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after the 20th February, 1892.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Public Works Office, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th February, 1892.

IS IT A SUCCESS?
THE "DARKEST ENGLAND" SOCIAL SCHEME;
A Brief Review of the First Year's Work,
WITH A COMPLETE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.
EIGHTY-THREE ILLUSTRATIONS.
224 PAGES. PRICE, As 12; POST FREE As 14.
TRADE MANAGER, SALVATION ARMY PRESS, Ripon Road, Byculla, Bombay.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.
TO LET.

A SMALL BUNGALOW situated at Chinchpoogly next door to Mr. Wadya's.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived Per s. s. "Chyebassa," a brand new English-made Canoe-shaped LANDAU by Watson of Lowestoft. Besides this, there are other brand new and second-hand English Carriages, such as Victorias, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Mail-Phaetons, Landaus, and Broughams, by best makers, suitable for one or pair of horses.
A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted, single and double, and four-in-hand Harnesses.
And best real Mocca Coffee, in bags of 7 lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 3d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOSS OF VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
THE MARSTON REMEDY Co., 28, High Holborn, LONDON.

TROPICAL FLANNELS.
SUPERIOR! UNSHRINKABLE!

WHITE OR NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED (Silk Bands),
Cash or V. P. P. .....3 for Rs. 20 0
SLEEPING SUITS (with Girdle),
Cash or V. P. P. .....each ,, 13 0
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR, CHEST, HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

		Rs.	as.			Rs.	as.
6	Carte D' Visite, Full.....	3	0	6	Cabinet, Full	6	0
12	" " "	5	0	12	" "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention .....Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention .....Rs. 2 0

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.
290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.....	Rs.	15,00,776
Working Capital	"	1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.
PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.
2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.
Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st January, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	250,000
RESERVE FUND	£	223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£	1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS....2½ Per Cent Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum
6 Months..... "
3 Months.....3 " "
For shorter periods, terms on application.
T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
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BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of
"SAMUEL BROOKS,"
will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of
"BROOKS AND DOXEY."
Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.
Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery
BROOKS AND DOXEY.
With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
10, Meadows Str et, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Rs. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.
SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 89, Beehoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

THE IMPERIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1803.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,200,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £300,000.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS OVER £16,00,000.

THE Undersigned are AUTHORISED TO ISSUE POLICIES in this office at current rates.

WACE, CORFIELD & Co.,
Acting Agents, Bombay.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000, payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	" 14-1-3	" 12-11-0	" 22-10-1
35	" 15-7-6	" 14-4-4	" 30-10-0
40	" 17-5-11	" 16-6-1	" 46-12-40

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years; Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—
1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.
THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Prize-Distribution, Indo-British Institution, Sir Raymond West presiding, 5-30 p.m.
Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Sorosis Meeting, 4-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—His Excellency the Viceroy has sent a donation of Rs. 250 to the Funds of the Institution.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Maria Teresa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., on Friday, the 8th instant.

BELGAUM VETERINARY HOSPITAL.—Mr. Francis Fernandes, a passed Veterinary Surgeon, has been appointed to the charge of the Veterinary Hospital and Dispensary by the Local Board at Belgaum, from the 1st instant.

A RUN-AWAY WIFE.—Luxmon Walsett, residing at Null Bazar, has made a report to the police, that his wife, named Luxmi, about twenty years of age, ran away from his house, on Sunday, the 3rd instant, taking with her gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 135, and Rs. 25 in cash.

THE LATE INSPECTOR DILLON.—The presence of those who wish to participate in a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Inspector J. P. Dillon, of the Bombay Police Force, is invited at the Fort Chapel, Medows Street, to-morrow morning, at half-past 7 o'clock, when a solemn *requiem* high mass will be offered for the repose of the soul of the deceased.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. R will perform the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Lancers	Old London	Coote
Overture	Action	Auber.
Polka	The Bugle Call	M. Ostlere.
Selection	Patience	Winterbottom.
Hymn	A La France	H. Berlioz.
Valse	Little Gleaner	Morrelli.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SAVAGE ATTACK WITH A KNIFE.—Don Francis Constatelio, the Goanese, who savagely assaulted Santano Francis DeSouza, in an eating-house, at Dhobie Talao, with a knife some time ago and then threatened to stab the first person that attempted his arrest, was yesterday charged on remand before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Superintendent Sweeney, with attempted murder. After receiving the evidence of Dr. Easdon, of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, which showed that the wounds of the injured person were not so serious as were at first conjectured, the Magistrate altered the charge to one of causing hurt under Section 324. He convicted the prisoner of the offence, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

AN UNFORTUNATE BARGAIN.—Before Mr.C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Kushna Gunnoo was brought up by Inspector Wilson on a charge of theft of a cow, the property of Shrawan Durgaram. The evidence of the police disclosed, that the accused hired the services of two coolies to drive the animal from the vicinity of the Colaba Land Saluting Battery, where it was grazing, to the Chuckla. Whilst negotiating for its purchase with a Bania, who was anxious to save it from slaughter, at Bandora, for a sum of Rs. 14, their arguments were overheard by a police sepoy, who took the prisoner into custody on suspicion, and subsequently traced the owner, who claimed the cow. A previous conviction appeared against the offender, who was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment, for nine months.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Alfred Savage, a vagrant, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with criminal trespass into the premises of a *dhuramsalla*. About three days ago a Eurasian woman, named Mrs. Murray, came to Bombay from Calcutta, and put up at the *dhuramsalla* built by the late Shet Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, at Falkland Road. On Tuesday last the accused, while under the influence of liquor, went to the *dhuramsalla*, but he was driven out by a Hindu, who knew the accused to be a vagrant. The same night he went to the *dhuramsalla* and attempted an assault on the woman, who was then asleep, but she awoke and cried out to her husband, who arrested the accused, and made him over to the police. The accused pleaded intoxication. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE NEW POLICE COURT BUILDING.—Yesterday morning, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, accompanied by Mr. Sittaram Dhakjee Waslekar, Judicial Clerk to Mr. Hamilton, proceeded to inspect the bungalow, known as the Army Clothing Department, situated in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, where Government intends to locate the courts of the Second as well as the Fourth Presidency Magistrates. Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Executive Engineer, and Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, were also present to inspect the building. Certain alterations were suggested to be made in the building so as to make it suitable for the Magistrates' Courts. Khan Bahadur Murzban is to prepare a plan showing the proposed alterations, and forward it to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for approval, and submit an estimate of the costs to Government.

STRANGE BEHAVIOUR OF A BURGLAR.—Before Mr. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Enoos Esmail, a Mahomedan was brought up by Inspector Saunders, on a charge of house-breaking and theft of wearing apparel and ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 42-10-8, the property of Jewajee Dinshawjee. The testimony of an eye-witness who had become suspicious of the prisoner's presence outside complainant's house, in Girgaum Road, disclosed that through watching his movements he observed that two locks had unaccountably disappeared off the door while he retired for a short time. This temporary absence was a ruse of his, and on returning he saw the accused hurriedly departing. Pursuing the fugitive the chase was taken up by the police, who arrested the culprit at Dhobee Talao, where he admitted breaking into the house and stealing the above belongings. The Magistrate convicted him of the offence, and sentenced him to undergo hard labour, for twelve months.

DEPARTURE OF PARSEE MEDICAL STUDENTS FOR ENGLAND.—Miss Freany K. R. Kama, who has just completed her course of medical studies in the Grant Medical College and obtained her diploma as a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, besides a number of first-class prizes at the time of her final University Examination, proceeds to England next Saturday, by the mail steamer Carthage, with the view of further prosecuting her studies in medicine and surgery and gynecology as a special branch. Dr. Freany Kama is the first native lady who has so successfully and creditably passed her medical examination, and now goes to study further in London, Paris, and Berlin. Immediately on her being fully qualified, she was put in charge of one of the Female Wards in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.—Mr. N. J. Billimoria, son of a well-known merchant of Billimoria, and a student of the Grant Medical College, also proceeds to England by the same mail steamer, to complete his studies for the purpose of competing for the Indian Medical Service.

OBITUARY.—The death is announced of Mr. Jawji Dadaji, the proprietor of the "Nirnaya Sagar" Press and the first type-foundry owner in Bombay, at his temporary residence, at Mahaluxmi, on Tuesday night. Mr. Jawji, it seems, was suffering from liver complaint, which became very severe. The deceased leaves behind him a widow, sons, daughters, and a circle of relations and friends to bemoan his loss. He was lately created a Justice of the Peace by the Bombay Government, but it was not his privilege to enjoy the honour and to be useful to the public in that capacity. In Mr. Jawji's death the printing trade on this side of India loses an energetic and enterprising native printer, type-founder, and publisher, he having published a number of useful books and tracts for the masses in Sanskrit, Hindustani, Marathi, and Gujerati, and owned an extensive printing and type-founding establishment in Bombay.—The death of Bai Soonabhai Dhanjibhoy Wadia, widow of the late Mr. Jamsetji Cowasji Mody, removes from her community a very noble-minded and good-natured lady, one who without the least ostentation and show did an amount of good amongst a large circle of friends and relatives, for her purse, though limited, was always open to the needy and the deserving. She inherited many good qualities from the family from which she descended, and altogether her death is much to be deplored. The third day's ceremony (Osthumna) will take place at her residence, at Colaba, this afternoon.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE NEW BODY.

THE first meeting of the newly-elected Corporation took place yesterday afternoon, when the following gentlemen were present :—Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, President, Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Balchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Chimanlal Harilal Sitalvad, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Rao Saheb Elappa Ballaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Reginald Gilbert, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Govardhandas Gocouldas Tejpal, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Harkisondas Nurotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamjetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chabildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, R. G. Oxenham, Pranjivandas Kaliandas Mohandas, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Shivajee Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. A. Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether Mr. George Cotton, the retiring President, was voted to the chair.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The Municipal Secretary read a letter from Mr. P. M. Mehta, who regretted his inability to be present, and moved the notice of motion in his name, that Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik be elected President, and to join in a cordial vote of thanks to the retiring Chairman who had conducted the duties of the chair with such marked ability and fairness.

Dr. Blaney then moved : "That Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik be elected President of the Corporation for the ensuing year." He said that that was the greatest honour the city could confer on its citizens, and the question should be asked whether the gentleman then proposed was a right and proper person to occupy the position. Their debates from day to day and year to year became more and more serious, and to enforce an observation of the rules which were some times not observed, became a most important duty. They had been long associated with Mr. Javerilal, and they knew that his qualifications were such as would enable him to adorn the chair, and keep order in the debates of the Corporation. He was well acquainted with the mysteries of public assemblies of that kind, and had distinguished himself on that Corporation and he might say also in a higher assembly. (Applause.)

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the motion and remarked that he had nothing further to add to the sentiments expressed by Dr. Blaney, further than that he considered that Mr. Javerilal would be the right man in the right place.

The motion was then put and unanimously carried.

Mr. Javerilal having taken his seat in the chair amidst loud applause, said that he thanked the members of the Corporation heartily for the very high honour done him by placing him in the responsible position of presiding over their deliberations. He was thankful to Dr. Blaney and Dr. Cowasjee for the kind terms in which they had spoken, but he could not help thinking that he had done little to deserve that high mark of confidence on their part beyond having taken interest like any other member in questions that came up from time to time before the Corporation. He took it, therefore, that the honour was due more to their kind indulgence than anything else, and he hoped that the same indulgence would be extended to him in the discharge of his duties as President of that body. He need scarcely add that he would be guided in his work by the examples of illustrious citizens who had preceded him in that honourable office. He concluded by saying that the honour bestowed upon him would claim his most grateful recognition. (Applause.)

THANKS TO THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban had great pleasure in proposing that the best thanks of the Corporation be given to Mr. Cotton, the retiring President for the ability and impartiality, with which he had discharged the duties of his high office during the past year. They were all aware he said, that Mr. Cotton had discharged the onerous duty of his high office to the satisfaction of every member of the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) The office of President of a body like the Corporation was by no means a sinecure. At times it required a great deal of tact, judgment, and discretion, to decide difficult and complicated points of order. The manner in which Mr. Cotton had discharged his duties during the last year showed that he was possessed of high ability requisite to fill the important office which he had just vacated. Mr. Cotton had realized their best expectations, and he (Mr. Murzban) therefore hoped that the resolution proposed by him would be carried by acclamation. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Grattan Geary said it gave him great pleasure to second the vote of thanks to their retiring President who had so ably filled the chair during the last twelve months—a period during which arduous business had been transacted—with great dignity and success. It was a great pleasure to know that men of business like Mr. George Cotton, whose time was fully occupied with important affairs, could nevertheless find time to attend meetings of the Corporation twice, and he believed some times three times a week, and preside over the debates of that important Municipality. (Hear, hear.) The attention he had devoted to the business of the Corporation showed him to be a man of great distinction in the great business industry of Bombay. The honour which was then enjoyed by Mr. Javerilal, it was satisfactory to think, was one coveted by men of the business capacity of Mr. George Cotton. They owed him thanks for the impartial manner and ability and the care with which he had presided over the Municipal business during the last twelve months. (Loud applause.)

The motion was then adopted with acclamation.

Mr. George Cotton, in reply, said he must cordially thank his friends Mr. Murzban and Mr. Geary for the kindly way in which they had proposed the vote of thanks. He assured them it had been a great pleasure, and a great honour for him to preside over them, and if he had been able to impartially preside over their meetings, a great deal of the credit, in fact all the credit, was due to the members of that Corporation who had at all times afforded him their greatest assistance and support in all ways. He again thanked them for the great honour they had done him. (Applause.)

A MATTER OF URGENCY.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Mr. Cotton, who had retired from the chair, had asked him to bring forward as a matter of urgency the bill for certain expenditure incurred by Government for keeping up the Grant Road Hospital, who requested the Corporation to make early arrangement for the payment of that bill.

Mr. Wacha did not consider the bill for about Rs. 200 a matter of urgency. He thought that the matter might be considered in the order of business set down in the agenda paper.

The President put it to the vote of the Corporation if they were disposed to consider the matter as one of urgency, but the proposal was negatived by a large majority.

THE MISSING COUNCILLOR.

Mr. George Cotton had on the agenda paper a notice of motion pointing out the insufficiency of councillors elected by the Fellows of the Bombay University, and asking the Corporation to proceed to fill the vacancy of one councillor, there having been a tie between Messrs. Waman Abaji Modak and Mr. J. Talyarkhan.

The President said he had taken the advice of the Municipal Commissioner on the matter, and he advised him that it would be *ultra vires* for that meeting to proceed to the election of a member under Section 34 of the Act, and acting on the request he had received from four members of the Standing Committee, he proposed to call an urgency meeting for Monday next to elect the member.

Mr. S. Soloman asked if, as the Senate formed the rules by which they were to elect two members, they could not now frame a rule by which they could deal with the tie between the two members ?

The Municipal Commissioner replied that it was not possible for the Senate to do so, as they could not *ex post facto* make a new rule. He thought it was clear from counsel's opinion that the only course which the Senate could take was as they had done, make an incomplete return to him, and that the Corporation should proceed under Section 34.

The course as suggested by the President was adopted.

BORAH BURIAL GROUND.

Letter No. 604, General Department, dated 2nd March, 1892, from Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey, forwarding Government notification No. 693, dated same day, directing the closing against burials, of a portion of the Borah Burial-ground situated between the Girgaum Road and Queen's Road, was recorded.

STORM WATER DRAINS.

On the recommendation of the Standing Committee, it was moved "that, as applied for by the Commissioner in his letter No. 28598, dated 7th instant, the Corporation sanction the payment of Rs. 21,598 to meet the cost of completing the storm-water drain from the top of Bazaar Gate Street to the Salvation Army Hall, Hornby Road. The amount to be met out of savings amounting to Rs. 27,223-1-11 in the Drainage Department, after meeting the cost of the drainage of Parel, as sanctioned by the Corporation, in their Resolution No. 13318, dated 25th ultimo."

ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The following is the result of the ballot of eight members of the Standing Committee, there being fourteen candidates for the eight seats :—

	Votes.
Dr. A. G. Viegas	45
Mr. K. N. Kabraji	43
„ Javerilal U. Yajnik	42
„ A. M. Dharamsi	40
„ K. M. Shroff	39
Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee	38
„ Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar	38
Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas	37
„ R. M. Sayani	33
„ Tribhowandas Varjeevandas	33
Colonel W. H. Wilson	29
Captain W. P. Walshe	23
Mr. J. F. Fernandez	22
„ H. C. Coorlawalla	17

The first eight members were declared duly elected members of the Standing Committee. Messrs. J. W. Smith, W. H. Barrow, S. N. Cooper, and W. Leask acted as scrutineers.

There was no other business of interest.

THE ROHILKHUND AND KUMAON BANK.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Bank at Naini Tal on Saturday, there were present Messrs Willett and Matthews, directors, D. Lancaster, late manager, Scott, Lisle, Allan, Reynolds, Simeon, Whymper, More, Strachey, White, Chedadal, and L. Lancaster. The holders of 535 shares were present, and 1,180 votes were held by proxies. The press was allowed to be present, as also was Mr. Henderson, the Agent of the Allahabad Bank. The Rev. Mr. Scott was elected Chairman. He laid before the meeting the first resolution, which notified that the Bank was to be wound up voluntarily, and proposed that the directors be requested to explain the causes of the failure and the reasons for the suspension.

Mr. Matthews read a long statement which will be circulated. Its general effect was that the losses sustained by the mismanagement of the Cawnpore branch last year created uneasiness and a general withdrawal of deposits, and this uneasiness was intensified by the failure of two other banks creating an impression that all mofussil banks were unsound. This culminated in a panic and a run on the Bank during February and March, which, after the 12th the directors were unable to meet. He gave figures showing the extent of the diminution in the deposits from the 1st January to the suspension.

Mr. Strachey moved the rejection of the resolution, saying that though winding-up appeared necessary, Mr. Matthews' statement did not clear matters up. It was essential that there should be a winding-up by a Court, this ensuring the proper control of the liquidation and a thorough public investigation of the past management. A petition should be filed in the Deputy Commissioner's Court, which alone had jurisdiction, as the registered office of the Bank was at Naini Tal. The High Court had no company jurisdiction in Kumaon. The directors could either petition under the Act, or call another meeting authorising them to petition.

After discussion the resolution was unanimously rejected, and a second resolution that the Allahabad Bank be appointed to carry out the voluntary liquidation consequently fell through.

An informal discussion ensued regarding the best procedure for petitioning the Court. The general opinion was in favour of immediate action by the directors. They agreed to petition immediately. Mr. Allan said he held numerous proxies from shareholders who attributed the failure to long mismanagement. He complained of the directors' action in giving the Allahabad Bank access to the books and papers. Mr. Matthews replied that the directors had erroneously supposed themselves legally competent to initiate voluntary liquidation and to appoint provisional liquidators, and they acted in the interests of the Rohilkhund Bank and its customers in providing for the safe custody of the books. Reference was made to the directors' informal petition, now pending before the Deputy Commissioner, to sanction the voluntary winding-up. It was agreed that this should be withdrawn and a petition for a compulsory order substituted. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

BIJAPUR.

THE following has been received from the Collector of Bijapur, under Form 14 of the Famine Relief Code, for the week ending 2nd April, 1892 :—Jowari 33 14-40 and bajri 32 2-5 lbs. per rupee on average. 90 adults and 9 children employed on Professional Agency Road in the Badami Taluka. Expenditure on Kerur-Kategeri and Bijapur-Sindgi Roads during week Rs. 953. No gratuitous relief administered. Grain supply sufficient. Influenza in some talukas, otherwise public health good. Expenditure on works to provide a temporary water-supply Rs. 622 during the week.

DHARWAR.

The following telegram has been received from the Collector of Dharwar, under Form 14 of the Famine Relief Code, for the week ending 2nd April, 1892 :—Jowari 31½ lbs. per rupee, being the average of the affected area. On one Local Board Civil Agency Work in Navalgund 381 adults employed on 28th March—no labourers were employed on 2nd April—expenditure Rs. 129. On four Professional Agency Local Board Works in Navalgund ; attendance on Saturday 798. No poor-house or village relief administered. No rain. Cholera in one village of Navalgund and four villages of Gadag. Grain supply sufficient.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

611-91—Janardhan and A—Bai Dewkabai vs Tookaram Balkrishna and others—In person and K J Mantri. Partheard.
240-91—T A Bland—Gomajee Akhajee vs The Ripon Manufactuting Co—Nanu and H.
524-90—Little, S F and N—Purshotumdas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and another vs C A Turner and others—Ardesir H and D, B and K, and E and G.
107-86—Ardesir, H and D—C A Turner vs Purshotumdas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and others—Little, S F and N, B and K and G.
135-91—Pestonjee R and K—Memon Aboo Mahomed vs Hanifabai—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
To Speak to the minutes of he Decree.

426-91—Ardeshir, H and D—Balkisondas Narondas vs Saraswatibai—Payne G, and S.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

87-92—E Wilkin—Mahanialbhai Magonbhoy vs Mogunlal Tribhuvandas and another.
102-92—Framjee D—Ragoonath Vinayek Pandit vs Hurridas Korejee—Payne, G and S.
Postponed Long Causes.

17-92—T A Bland—W S Threifall vs A W Mackenzie—Craigie L and O—Part heard.
467-91—Craigie, L and O—Augustus Francis Beaufort vs Hurgovind Ramjee and others—Edgelow and G.
167-88—Payne, G and S—Ramchundra Krishnajee Bhojnoy vs Pandurang Krishnaji Bhojnoy and others—Tyebjee and D.
469-91—Little, S F and N—Joshi Dewjee Canjee vs Joshi Dewjee Ashu—Nanu and H.
Defended New Long Causes.

27-92—K J Mantry—Balajee Ramjee Khedker vs Ramjee Vishram Chawan and another—Janardhan and A.
56-92—Mansukdal D and J—Shankerprasad Huriprasad vs Vijbhoosandas Nagerdas—In person.
68-92—Chalk, W and—SHurjeewan Cullianjee and another vs J S Bergandohl—Crawford, B and C

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
To Speak to the minutes of the Decree.

22-92—Chalk W and S—Eshwantrao Keshowrao vs Pallonjee Pestonjee Shroff.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

143-91—Janardhan and A—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Molvi Hidayatoola bin Molvi—Ardasir H and D, and Manshukdal, D and J—Part heard.
269-91—M H Khan—Hoorbai vs Shaik Noor Cassum and others—E Wilkin and M H Khan.
271-91—Payne, G and S—Juma Ludha and another vs Nathmull Poonjaram—Macfarlane, D and H.
593-91—A F Turner—Bamonjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla and others vs H. H. Shrimant Mulharao Holkar and others—Tyabjee and D and M. H. Khan.
110-91—Payne, G and S—Bai Hurkorebai vs Frederick York-Smith and others—Little, S F and N, and F and G.
642-91—Mirza H K—Mooljee Gopal and another vs Balkrishna Bhawoo and others—In person.
567-91—Jamsetjee Framjee and A—Dhunjibhoy Framji vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell and M.
505-89—P. G and S and in person—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others vs Sorabji Dossabhoy and others—C and B, J G Cama, M D and J, P R and K, and C B and Co.
350-90—Wadia and G—Bhana Heera and another vs Waghjee Korejee—Little, S F and N.
26-91—T A Bland—Moomanbhai Gangjee and others vs The Transatlantic Fire Ins. Co.—Payne, G and S.
28-91—T A Bland—Moomanbhai Gangjee and others. vs Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co.—Payne, G and S.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THOSE who are pressing for the expansion of the Legislative Councils in India, writes an up-country paper have, perhaps, no idea of the extra expenditure likely to be incurred when this step is taken. The Provincial Councils meet so seldom that their cost is insignificant, but it is quite a different affair with the Viceroy's Council. The Legislative Session just closed at Calcutta has done very little work indeed, for its meetings have been fewer than usual, and the business dealt with was not of great importance. All the same the bill to be paid is a large one. Roughly speaking, each "additional" official member receives Rs. 4,000 per month ; while each unofficial member, not residing in Calcutta, gets from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 for the session, there being a sliding-scale regulating the sum to be paid according to length of stay at the head-quarters of Government. The "additional" members' bills for the past four months must have been over Rs. 60,000. Under the Bill for amending the Indian Councils Act it is provided that the number of members of this class shall not be less than ten nor more than sixteen. If the maximum is ever reached, and all the representatives from the various Provinces attend at Calcutta, the little bill to be paid at the close of the Session will certainly disturb the equanimity of the Finance Minister of the day. It would, we think, be well to refrain from summoning to Calcutta the "additional" members, official and non-official, residing out of Bengal when only nominal work has to be done. They are, no doubt, useful on Select Committees, but in a Legislative Session such as that which has just closed they must have had five days' play for each day's work done.

THE North German Lloyd's fleet now numbers 79 vessels, with a tonnage of 202,118, and the Cunard has 30 vessels, of 86,402 tons. These figures include the entire fleets for all services. Of the North German Lloyd's fleet, 52,434 tons are now devoted to the Australian trade. These ships made 13 round voyages in 1891, and, in view of the fact that this service has been in operation for only three or four years, the growth of the line is even more remarkable, in comparison with the recognized English and French lines to Australia, than is that of the Atlantic competition. The Orient Line tonnage of 140,765 made 26 voyages to Australia in 1891 ; the Peninsular and Oriental, with a tonnage of 138,402, also made 26 voyages ; and the Messageries Maritimes, with a tonnage of 63,741, made 12 voyages.

As we have already announced, writes the frontier paper, an Afghan marauder was shot down by a sentry at Chaman Fort on the night of the 27th. That an attempt would be made at revenge was, of course, expected ; and news from Bostan states that on the following night two sentries, while changing guard, were shot dead at the same fort. This, however, is more likely to be a rumour merely, as we have heard nothing of it from Quetta. In any case there would be still the death of the two Ghazis who attempted to murder Lieutenant Robertson and a railway gangman to be revenged, and it is not unlikely that the record of crime will go on increasing.

The total imports into Burma during the month of February amounted to Rs. 2,29,46,187, of which the enormous amount of 134½ lakhs was treasure. The value of the cotton twist and yarn imported was Rs. 4,79,317 ; of cotton piece-goods, Rs. 11,76,812 ; of gunny bags, Rs. 9,18,009 ; of raw silk Rs. 1,16,526 ; of silk piece-goods, Rs. 8,26,870 ; of woollen piece-goods, Rs. 2,30,563. The total value of exports was Rs. 2,36,23,814, of which rice not in the husk was Rs. 1,96,32,686 ; cutch and gambier, Rs. 6,26,706 ; teak, Rs. 6,18,667 ; raw caoutchouc, Rs. 63,667 ; raw hides, 57,074 ; horns, Rs. 36,539 ; jade stone, Rs. 62,000. Only 298 cwt. of cotton of the value of Rs. 5,381 were exported.

MAJOR H. G. RAVERTY, late of the Bombay Army, whose Pushtu *Manual* was a useful book in its day, observes the *Pioneer*, is about to make a contribution to the literature of the Central Asian Question. According to the *Athenæum* he has been engaged for the last fourteen years in compiling his *Notes* on Afghanistan and the countries adjacent. This book is shortly to be published, and it will be followed by a history of the Afghans next year. Unless Major Raverty has had free access to the official records of the Afghan Boundary Commission, and of the journals of Lockhart, Younghusband, Ney Elias and other explorers, his *Notes* regarding Badakshan, the Pamirs, and the Hindu Kush region will come rather late in the day.

THE Servian Skupshtina has passed a Bill embodying King Milan's proposal last year to absolutely renounce his rights of citizenship and ties with the Servian Royal House, on consideration of a large sum of money. The Radicals opposed the measure, preferring to accept the renunciation without making payment. They would like to treat Queen Natalie in the same manner. King Milan has sent to the Austrian Emperor his resignation of the Honorary Colonelcy of the 95th Austrian Regiment of Infantry. King Milan's conduct has created intense disgust in Austria.

AT the suggestion of Dr. Cesare Lombroso, the present occupant of the chair of Forensic Medicine and Psychiatry in the University of Turin, a "Psychiatrico-Criminological Museum" is, says the *British Medical Journal*, about to be formed in that seat of learning. Among the objects collected will be skulls, skeletons, and brains of criminals, preparations of diseased and malformed organs, instruments for the study of insanity and remedies used in the treatment, plans of prisons and lunatic asylums, autographs of lunatics and criminals, materials for the geographical distribution and statistics of crime, &c.

FEW people believe in a report that has been circulated coupling the names of the Prince of Naples, heir to the throne of Italy, and a daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh. The Prince is a Roman Catholic, the Princess a Protestant. Of course, the marriage of the father and mother of the Princess is an instance that a difference in religious training is not always an insuperable bar to marriage. But what a medley it would be if the daughter of an Anglican father and a Greek Church mother was to go to Rome as the spouse of a Prince some day to be King, who acknowledge the spiritual authority of the Pope.

THE Council of Russian Empire has given its sanction to a new regulation, according to which reserves of corn are to be stored in the country districts in the proportion of one or two depots or storehouses to every 300 peasants' huts. The object of this measure is to enable the authorities to lend the peasants seed-corn in the spring, which they will have to return in the autumn when the corps are gathered. The scheme, which will come into operation next year, provides for the complete renewal of these depots of grain every nine years. The Government has decided upon the creation of special bureaux to report annually upon the corn harvest throughout the Empire in order that in future measures may be taken in time to avert a famine.

MR. C. J. STEWART, the official receiver in bankruptcy, was examined on Wednesday (16 ult.) at Bow Street in the prosecution of Sir Henry Isaacs, Messrs. Joseph Isaacs, Bottomley, and Dollman for fraud in connection with the Hansard Union, in regard to the detailed particulars of the profits made by defendants in their puschase and sale of business to the Hansard Union, which they, as directors, had carried on during the two years of the Union's existence. The capital issued, subscribed and paid up was £925,000, and since the liquidation additional money had been raised by debentures to the extent of £295,069. Beyond these debentures there were unsecured liabilities to the extent of £52,506, and the assets of the company were not more than enough to satisfy the depenture-holders. Mr. Bottomley cross-examined Mr. Stewart in a manner which led to repeated remonstrances from the magistrate, who said he was only injuring himself. Mr. Bottomley declared that he was prepared to prove that the prosecution was based on perjury, and was a conspiracy between the witness and the Debenture Corporation. The inquiry was adjourned.

THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

THE TASHON COLUMN.

CAMP Yetkumkwa, 22nd March.—The Tashon column left Falam on the 20th instant, and arrived at this place to-day, the distance from Falam being twenty-two miles in a westerly direction. We had to cross several lofty mountain ranges. The one we came over to-day was 7,400 feet. Sometimes the path descended rapidly several thousand feet, and as rapidly climbed straight up the mountain on the opposite side of the valley. In many places the narrow paths and slippery, shaly nature of the soil made it very bad going for the mules, many of which went down the khud, one being killed. The Pioneers were in constant requisition. At other places the paths led along the top of the mountain, and here the column got along at a rattling pace. Small streams flow down these valleys, all of which are tributary to the Nankathay river. All these valleys are densely populated, much more so than any part of the country we have yet visited. There are no tunnelled entrances or stockades round the villages ; they are usually perched up on the hillside at an elevation of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet. The villages seem to have from 50 to 100 houses in each. The whole of this part of the country is unexplored and has never been visited by troops before. The blank in the map is now being plotted in by the native surveyor with the column. We are now in the Yahows' country, but the Yahows of these parts are all tributaries of the Falam chiefs. The independent Yahows, under a chief called Neckway, are further to the north-west, and it is doubtful whether we shall be able to visit them this year, owing to the lateness of the season. At first it was expected the Yahows would oppose us, but so far, on the contrary, all the villagers have been quite friendly and civil, and they have provided us with a small quantity of supplies. Not only this, but they have carried our rations for us and stored them in their villages, and looked after them for us.

The second day base has been moved up to this place from Klao as being more convenient. All our transport goes back to the latter village to-morrow, to bring up the rations left there, Klao being eight miles from here. In the meantime the column visits from here some of the neighbouring villages, and on the arrival of the rations the column will leave this and complete its programme for the season. It is now becoming unpleasantly hot, specially in the valleys. The thermometer already goes up to from 90° to 100°. Every one is beginning to feel the heat, and marching after 10 o'clock begins to be uncomfortable. It is evident that the operations, even in these hills, cannot well be prolonged beyond the present month.

Camp Yetkumkwa, 23rd March.—The high mountain range we crossed yesterday is the watershed between the Nankathay and Boinu rivers, the streams on the east flowing into the Nankathay and the streams on the west joining to Boinu, whose sources are amongst the hills in this part of the country. Besides the Boinu, another stream called the Laivar also takes its rise here, but curiously one flows southwards a long way, and the other is supposed to go north. After running many hundreds of miles in opposite directions they both turn round and flow towards each other. The Laivar joins the Tyeo, and this again, now swelled into a considerable river, joins the Boinu or Koladyne, as it is there called, near Fort Tregear. To clear up the geographical point is one of our objects, and this we hope to do when the column marches further north-west in a few days. Our camp here is on the banks of a small stream. The valley is fairly open, but the weather is warming up very rapidly. The whole of the hills as far as we can see are cleared of jungle and cultivated. *Dholl* seems to be largely grown. From Falam up to this we constantly marched through *dhall* fields. These people appear to be great agriculturists. During the hot weather these hills are very uninviting. The fields are being burnt in all directions to prepare the soil for next season's crops. The atmosphere is thick with smoke, and the hill-sides look black and repulsive. The hot weather haze completes the general gloom, and after the sun gets up the view all round is obscured, and nothing but dismal outlines and sombre shadows of the mountains meet the wearied gaze of the perspiring climber when he reaches the mountain top.

To-day, leaving the two guns and the sick, with a guard, in camp, the rest of the column marched out northwards up the hills and visited three Yahow villages, Yetkumkwa, Kyinraun and Lateroom. All were perfectly friendly. The column returned to camp the same evening, having marched twelve miles.

Lieutenant Watson went back this morning to Klao, with the mules and coolies, to bring up our rations. He is expected back to-morrow. The Chins brought in a mythun to-day. This will provide us with a fresh beef ration for a day or two. Major-General Steward has sent his congratulations to the column on its successful occupation of Falam.

Camp Yetkumawa, 24th March.—To-day the Tashon column, under Major Gunning, went up the hills in a westerly direction and visited two small Yahow villages, near one of which we came across a sulphur factory, or what we took to be such from the smell. Large beams were allowed to rot in troughs of water and from the putrefaction of these the Chins apparently get the coveted sulphur with which to make their gunpowder. Coming back to camp we were brought a short cut down a steep khud. The path had been overgrown with tall grass, and was consequently extremely slippery. The officer commanding, with the native surveyor and an escort, went up to the top of the high hill which the column crossed in coming, to see if any points could be fixed, but the haze, as usual, was so dense that nothing could be seen. Lieutenant Watson returned this morning from Klao, bringing back the rations we had left there. Before he left Klao this morning a young Burmese captive woman ran into camp and asked for protection. She stated that she had been captured some years ago by the Falam people, who had sold her and others to the Yahows, and that when the column had passed near the village where she was she had been kept tied up. But she had succeeded in slipping her bonds, and hearing the troops were near she had fled to them for deliverance. She was brought in here. The poor girl seems very happy at her escape from the Chins, and at the prospects of her speedy return to her home in Burma. There are said to be many more captives among these villages. To-morrow we start on an eight days' tour, visiting the Yahow villages to the north-west. Our first march is to Zongtay, a distance of ten miles. There is a certain amount of sickness in the column, fever being the chief complaint.

Falam, 2nd April.—The post at Falam will be garrisoned by 150 men of the 39th Garhwal Rifles, under the command of Major Browne.

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INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Indo-British Institution will be held on THURSDAY, 7th April, at half-past five o'clock p.m., in the School Building, Esplanade. The Hon'ble Sir RAYMOND WEST, K.C.I.E., L.L.D. will preside.

BUSINESS.

To receive the Report of the Committee and the Accounts for 1891.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the Children.

Friends and Supporters of the Institution are cordially invited to attend.

CHAS. GILDER.
Secretary.

Bombay, 31st March, 1892.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6.

A DROP of ½d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 39⅞d. per oz., and Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. lower in Fours, and 5-16 in 4½ per Cents., at £67⅜, and £65 15-16, respectively, while in New York, the metal was half a cent down, at 86¼ cent, demand Exchange on London being ¼ cent lower, at 4·88 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 8½d. Consols in London declined ⅛ per cent., say to 96⅛, but the market rates of discount were put down ⅜ per cent. both on short London Bills, at 1½, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper at 1½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 107¾. Paris quotations come unaltered.

The Wheat Market was flat yesterday at a further decline of 1d. per cental No. 1 Soft White, and of ½d. in White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 1½d. for the former; and 6s. 9d. for the latter, Ex.-Quay. Linseed was dull, and Bombay Seed to arrive, was 6d. per quarter lower, at 38s. 6d. Ex.-Quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed earlier last evening, Surats dull, and arrivals flat, the day's Sales summing up only 6,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in most positions, the extreme quotations being 3 35-64d. for April and April-May deliveries, and 3 45-64d. for July-August. The day's Imports were 32,000 bales. The Manchester Market was flat.

In New York, Cotton was almost unchanged, ready Mid.-Uplands being still quoted at 6 11-16 cents, while July Futures were two point lower, at 6·71 cents. The Receipts of the U. S. Ports were heavy at 20,000 bales; and the total figures to date compare as follows with those of the two preceding years, say:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	20,000	18,000	4,000
Three days' do. ...	36,000	44,000	13,000
Since 1st Sept. 1891 ...	6,499,000	6,329,000	5,586,000

Cotton has been firm here to-day, and a considerable business has been done, both for export and local consumption, Broach and Bengals being a rupee per candy higher, but other descriptions unchanged. Exporters have bought 2,500 bales, consisting of 1,000 Julgaum, at Rs. 145; 600 Mulkapore Ginned, at Rs. 153½-55; 500 Ujein, at Rs. 150; 300 Bengals, at Rs. 140-41; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 145 per candy; while the Mills have taken 1,800 bales, made up of 1,000 Jalgaum, at Rs. 144-7; 300 Veeramgaum Ginned, at Rs. 152-3; 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 155; 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 140; and Pachora, at Rs. 143; and 50 each, of Akola, at Rs. 143; and Baroda Ginned, at Rs. 144½ per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been steady markets to-day, business on the former having been small, and moderate in the latter; but prices of all descriptions are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay were as follows:—

Cotton	11,888 bales.
Wheat.....	27,037 cwts.
Linseed	19,787 ,,
Rapeseed	10,072 ,,
Gingelly	5,810 ,,
Castorseed	2,514 ,,

FREIGHTS are weak; and reliefs for Continental ports, for prompt shipment, have been given at 16s. 3d. to 16s. per ton.

Exchange re-opened after yesterday's holiday week at 1s. 3 7-16, for three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 3¼d. for Bank Demand; and, no Private Paper offering, the former gradually fell 1-16d. to 1s. 3⅛d. at which also we heard of little coming out. Early in the day, owing to a demand for ready money 1s. 3¼d. was accepted for Telegraphic, for cash, and 1s. 3 7-32d for the mail, and for later transfer, we heard of transactions at 1s. 3 3-16d. from the 15th April onwards; but at the close these rates were not obtainable and quotations were as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 3 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3 5-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3¼d.	,,
Credits do.	...1s. 3⅜d.	,,
Francs do.	...1·61½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER, on re-opening to-day has been firm in tone, and rates for Fours were maintained at Monday's final quotations of 106¼ for cash, 106 13-16 for 29th instant, and 106 11-16 for the May account with buyers, all round, to near the close, when an advance of 1-16d. per cent. was established, the price for Money leaving off at 106 15-16; with 4½ per cents. quoted nominally at 104.

SHARES are neglected on all lines, and quotations are unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

Pressure has increased slightly in the North-West-Provinces and at one or two stations in Bengal and in the south of the Peninsula, it has decreased elsewhere. Low pressure areas have formed over the Western Desert and in central parts of the country, while readings are high in the south of the Peninsula and Burma. The Bengal easterly winds have now extended right up to the Gangetic plain, elsewhere not much change except that southerly breezes reappeared on the Bombay coast. Temperature changes are irregular except in the Central Provinces, where the rise is general. The mean temperature continues above the normal in all provinces except Bengal and Burma. Slight showers are reported from Calcutta, Berhampore, Darjeeling and Quetta.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Libertad, Teneriffe, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Mails for Persian Gulf except for Gwadur, Jask and Muscat close at Kurrachee 12-30 p.m., on Thursday, 7th inst. Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at 4 p.m. on the 9th inst. Mail for Mauritius direct next Saturday closes at Zanzibar 8 a.m., on Friday, 8th April.

Telegrams for Argentine Republic are no longer liable to scrutiny. Secret languages in telegrams for Kofoman temporarily prohibited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th April, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	6	11	16 a.m.	3	6
Teheran	6	2	55 p.m.	...	19
Suez.....	6	2	10 p.m.	...	44

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 6th April, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	54	..	1
,, Kurrachee	..	9	..	1
,, Madras	..	36	..	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 5th April 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·809
Temperature of the Air	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·747
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10	0·4
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	89·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·0
General Direction of Wind*.....	SSE, ENE, WNW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	204

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 5.

10 p.m. ... 83·5

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

6 a.m. ... 80·8
10 a.m. ... 87·3
2 p.m. ... 90·6
4 p.m. ... 91·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BISSET—April 6, at Old Court, Malabar Hill, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., C.I.E., of a son.

DEATH.

MODY-WADIA—Bai Soonabai, mother of Mr. Nusserwanjee Jamsedjee Mody and sister of Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, late Master Builder, H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay. The third day's ceremony (Oothumna) will take place at her residence, Mr. Jehangirbhoy Wadia's bungalow, near the Parsee Sanitarium, at Colaba, at 3 p.m., to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON—March 27, at Bareilly, the wife of Surgeon-Major J Anderson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DOUGLAS—THOMAS—March 24, at Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev J D Simmons, Rev Edwin A. Douglas, M.A., C M S, Palamcottai, S India, to Edith, second daughter of the Rev J Davies Thomas, C M S, Colombo.

DEATHS.

BAZELY—April 4, at Perampur, Gilbert Stanley, the beloved son of Christopher Nicholas Bazely, Madras Railway Chaplain, aged 1 year, 1 month and 14 days.

CRANNA—March 31, at Patrikola Tea Estate, William Johnston Cranna, aged 28 years.

GASPER—March 21, at Cuttack, Bonnie, the youngest child of the late Mr Arthur Stephen Gasper, and niece of the late Mrs E L Gonsalves, of suppressed small-pox, aged 17 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1892.

THE Bombay Government have made ample response to the invitation to put the public into possession of the facts and reasons upon which their proposal to submit the traffic in mhowra flowers to regulation and control is based. Sir Charles Pritchard's speech in introducing the Bill into the Legislative Council on Tuesday was full, frank, and explicit, and whatever was necessary by way of additional elucidation has been supplied in a series of papers bearing upon the question of illicit distillation in Thana and Kolaba, and upon those aspects of the Abkari administration which are supposed to be affected by the unrestricted traffic in mhowra flowers. For their ready compliance with the desire of their critics that the public shall be put in possession of the facts of the case the Government are entitled to the fullest credit, and it will not be withheld from them, we believe, even by people who thoroughly disapprove of their policy. Nor are the Government, after the course they have taken, likely to hear any more of the suggestion that they desire to rush the Bill through the Legislature. The Bill has already been before the public more than a month, and already large opportunities of criticism and suggestion have been afforded; the Select Committee to whom it has been referred have not been asked to submit their report until the end of May, and it will be well on in June, at the earliest, before the Legislative Council, with the report of the Select Committee before it, is asked to proceed to the second reading. Lastly, there is nothing in the composition of the Select Committee which can encourage the belief that the Government are unduly anxious to press the Bill upon the acceptance of Legislature. Of the five members two are unofficial native gentlemen, who are not likely to be accused of being biassed in favour of a Government measure for Government sake. There is nothing, therefore, that need stand in the way of an adequate discussion and an impartial treatment of the measure—a fact which no one should be more ready to acknowledge than those who, like ourselves, have been in doubt as to the expediency of introducing the measure at all.

Sir Charles Pritchard's account of the reasons which had led Government to propose the Bill was, as we have said, frank and explicit. Sir Charles Pritchard began with a recital of two important documents—the letter from the Government of India in which reasons were given for withholding assent to the Mhowra Bill of 1882 after it had been passed by the solid vote of the official members of the Bombay Legislative Council; and the local Government Resolution on the report of the Mhowra Committee of the year following, who reported to Government upon the points upon which the Government of India urged that further information should be obtained. The results of that inquiry, it will be seen, were important, though it must be remembered that the Committee were reporting to a Government whose prestige had suffered from the vetoing of their Bill, and might be expected to welcome a statement of views calculated to justify the provisions of that unlucky measure. The principal conclusion of the report was that illicit distillation had increased enormously in the Thana district, but that it was virtually confined to the talukas in which mhowra spirit is consumed, the talukas in which toddy liquor is consumed being free from reproach in this respect. The assertion need not be here disputed; but if what may be called the toddy talukas are so immaculate it would be interesting to know why such heavy restrictions are put upon the traffic in fresh toddy. A question of much interest which the Committee had to inquire into was whether mhowra flowers are used as a food, because the contention that it was so used figured largely amongst the reasons alleged against the Bill in the debates of 1882. The Committee found that the flower, as distinct from the berries and seeds, is now here used as a staple article of food, and is only eaten in small quantities, and as a condiment. If this conclusion is to be accepted the argument that the Bill will hinder the supply of food to the poor will lose its force, and one of the chief objections to the Bill will disappear, though others quite worthy of careful consideration would remain. The assertion, we believe, will be contested—whether with success or not remains to be seen. It will not be difficult to adduce evidence assigning to mhowra flowers a much greater dietetic value than the Committee of 1883 gave to them. In his Statistical Atlas of the Bombay Presidency, which was brought out five years after the Committee reported, Mr. Ozanne, while observing that the ripe and unripe fruit of the mhowra are eaten, goes on to say that the most important product is the flower, which is eaten in all seasons, either raw or cooked, along with parched grain. Dr. Lisboa, to whom Mr. Ozanne refers, is more explicit in the same sense. From two hundred to four hundred pounds of these flowers, he says, in the Botanical Volume of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, are sometimes collected from a single tree. "The flowers are gathered early in the morning, dried in the sun, and then sold as an article of food, being consumed either raw or cooked along with parched grain." Dr. Lisboa adds that during the famine of 1873-74 in Behar they are said to have kept thousands of people from starvation. We will not venture to decide between the Committee and this very trustworthy authority on the question whether the mhowra flower is a food or a condiment; it may fairly be said, however, that the conclusions of the Committee need not be taken as the last word upon that point. Supposing, however, that it should be put beyond dispute that these flowers are a relish rather than a food, the case for regulating and controlling the traffic in them would yet need to be established. The claim of the executive to interfere in the custom of a community does not become self-evident as soon as the limits of necessity have been passed, and only luxuries, relishes, and comforts remain. *Prima facie*, state interference with these latter is not more justifiable than interference with the supply of the more solid necessities of life. Sir Charles Pritchard, of course, says it is for their good that he proposes to come in with rules and regulations which shall make it as difficult for a man to carry mhowra flowers through the village as to carry a gun. Mr. Lee Warner, who has studied the criminal statistics of the talukas in which mhowra liquor is drink, gives him what, it goes without saying, his powerful support. Still there are two or three questions which Government will be expected to answer before the public will admit that they have made out their case. One is, why it is that in Surat and Broach districts which used to grow mhowra flower in such abundance that they were able to make large exports of them by sea and rail, illicit distillation has not sprung up to an extent warranting legislation of the kind now proposed? It would be interesting to know, besides, why eight years have elapsed since this report was made without any sign that the objections to legislation which were stated by the Supreme Government in 1882 have been removed. We should like to know, too, why the Bill has been brought in precisely at a time when, according to all available evidence, the practice of illicit distillation is clearly on the decrease in the Thana and Kolaba districts, and the revenue from a licit distillation has more than trebled in one district and nearly doubled in the other?

For after all we must be guided, in coming to a decision on this matter, not by the findings of 1883, but by recent records of the traffic. The evil which it is sought to remove is the widely prevalent practice of illicit distillation, which, we are told, is attended by much drunkenness and crime, and by grave demoralization. No one will deny that the two districts have a bad reputation both for drunkenness and for breaches of Abkari law. But Government have themselves put on record the evidence of their own officer that in the coast talukas, at all events, drunkenness has enormously diminished of late years, and as to the other offence, we must give Sir Charles Pritchard credit for the candour with which he accepts and adopts our own explanation of the abnormal increase in illicit distillation which was reported in 1888 and 1889. "It must be admitted," he says, "that the exciting cause of the access of illicit distillation lay in the changes made by the Government of the day in the system of excise management in the districts of Thana and Kolaba, which resulted in a large and sudden increase in the prices at which liquor was placed on sale in the licensed shops in those districts." This, it will be recognized, is precisely what we have contended all along. But we have carried the matter further. We have shown that on their own confession, Government had, after ten years' struggle, nearly put an end to illicit distillation; that it "became as rife as ever"—to use their own words—as the necessary sequel to the reckless changes introduced into the Abkari administration at the beginning of 1888; and that when these rash measures were withdrawn the number of cases of illicit distillation fell at once and rapidly, so much so that in Thana the number diminished by thirty-three per cent. in two years, while in Kolaba there was a sudden drop from 94 cases to 5. Sir Charles Pritchard deserves all credit for the candour with which he admitted how greatly Government had contributed to the evil which this Bill is meant to remove; but we should have been glad if he had brought his survey of the situation more nearly up to date. We have no desire to be dogmatic upon the question, but the public look for guidance from an official of Sir Charles Pritchard's standing upon a subject which he has certainly made his own, and his interpretation of the remarkable figures, relating to the condition of the two districts since 1889, to which attention has been called in these columns, would have been of no small interest. Would he, for example, contend that the improvement which set in when what he calls the "exciting cause" was removed, cannot be expected to continue, and that rather than trust to the ordinary preventive and punitive measures which in 1889 Government claimed had "nearly suppressed" illicit distillation, new points of vexatious contact between the authorities and the people must be established? The last three years are an important period in the history of this question, chiefly because in them we have to look for evidence as to the possibility of dealing with the evil without resorting to a measure that would be liable to grave abuse. But Government have so far been silent in regard to them. Meantime the case for legislation is weakened by the fact that with the law as it stands a considerable improvement has taken place in the districts in question, and it is a fair inference that if things go on as they have done during the last few years Thana and Kolaba will lose the bad pre-eminence which they have long held in the Abkari reports.

THE dynamite epidemic seems to be spreading rapidly over Europe, and it is to be hoped that it will not follow the precedent set by the influenza, and make the tour of the world three years in succession. To what is this new outbreak of the forces of anarchy at this juncture specifically due? Those who are anxious to arrive at the final causes of everything that happens may find an answer in the theory of "solar influence," which Dr. A. Leppingwell, in a work published by Sonnenschein, London, upon the "Influence of Seasons upon Conduct" (chiefly in relation to illegitimacy) finds to be responsible for most of the political upheavals which found their first expression in outrage, riot, and revolution. The spring awakens human energies, and liberates physical and moral forces which lay dormant in winter, impelling to love, with its ardour and its aberrations, to effort and exertion, to heroism and to crime. The first resistance to British authority in the American Colonies occurred in April; the Declaration of Independence marked the glorious 4th of July; on the 14th of July, the Bastille fell before the heroism of the people of Paris; on the 10th of August the Tuileries were stormed, and the French Monarchy fell; in three other glorious days of July the same Monarchy was overthrown for a second time. In April the bombardment of Fort Sumter began the American Civil War. May witnessed the final fury of the Commune, which perished setting fire to Paris. June witnessed the Lord George Gordon riots in London and the successive riots in New York. If it be said that the *coup d'etat* did not occur when solar influences heat the blood of men and impel to action, the answer is of course ready; the crime of December was not due to human passion, but was the outcome of calculating ambition, which instinctively prefers coolness to heat, both in council and in action. Statistics show plainly that for good or for evil the fund of human energy finds new vent in the recurring spring, and fierceness in the heat of summer. Not in Europe only but in Japan it is when the sun is approaching the zenith that the murderer seeks his victim, the robber his prey, the suicide his doom. It is also the season when lovely woman most readily stoops to folly, to learn too late that men betray. Dr. Leppingwell shows conclusively that the statistics of illegitimacy in different seasons are remarkably constant. Poverty is not the ruling factor; for the poorest districts in Ireland, for example, have fewest illegitimate children, and the most prosperous have a rate eight-fold higher. Nor is any particular form of religion, for while some Protestant countries, like Scotland and Sweden, have a high rate and Ireland has a low rate, Bavaria which is the most Catholic country in Europe has the highest rate of all. Geography has little to do with the problem. The average of illegitimate births in England in 1889 was 49 per thousand, but in Cumberland it was 79 and in Surrey only 41. For half a century this disparity scarcely varied, and it was the same in respect of other districts. The north-east and the south-west districts of Scotland shows similar contrasts which are equally constant, the former showing about 141 per thousand of the population, and the latter 64 for some fifty years. The same contrasts are very striking in France, where a line drawn on the map between Normandy and Brittany and running south-east to Lyons and Geneva separates the departments where illegitimacy is prevalent from those where it is infrequent. The English Registrar-General in his fourteenth report seems to suggest a racial cause so far as England is concerned for such contrasts: "Excluding London, it may be inferred that generally the unmarried women in the counties south of the Thames, comprising the descendants of the old Saxon population, have few illegitimate children; Wales stands next in the scale; the west midland, the north-west and south midland counties, covering the area of ancient Mercia, present favourable results; while in Yorkshire the northern counties, and the north midland counties, covering the area of the ancient Danish population, the number of illegitimate children is excessively great." This is hard on the Danes, who ought to be allowed to plead in abatement of such a sweeping imputation. The truth seems to be that the one factor that is to be most constant in its operation is the influence of the seasons—in other words solar influence. Addison wrote one of his most charming essays to warn the ladies of the time of Queen Anne to be on their guard against the danger that lurked in the spring and especially in the month of May. He cited the testimony of dragons of virtue who averred that they feared nothing in the rest of the year, but they always were glad when May has passed without harm. The great essayist understood the danger but did not know its true cause—the mysterious actions of solar influence. The sun spots which Sir William Hunter accuses of being the sole cause of the recurring famines in India which some critics are in the habit of attributing to British rule and Indian Civil Service, are, if we accept by Dr. Leppingwell's conclusions, answerable for the bar sinister which even the most courtly of heralds cannot hide. Modern science brings us round to the conclusion arrived at ages ago by the astrologers irreverently scoffed at by Edmund in "King Lear":—"This is the excellent foppery of the world, that, when we are sick in fortune—often the surfeit of our own behaviour, —we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and the stars: as if we were villains on necessity; fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves, and treachers by spherical predominance; drunkards, liars, and adulterers, by an enforced obedience of planetary influence; and all that we are evil in, by a divine thrusting on." The anarchist taken with metal bombs in one pocket, and a list of Government buildings in which they are to be exploded in the other, can plead in his defence that he could not help it. All the astronomers concur in stating that this year the spots on the sun have covered an area of three hundred and fifty thousand square miles. Who could withstand an evil influence so vast and so potent for evil?

THE first sitting of the newly-elected Corporation took place last evening under the presidency of Mr. George Cotton, retiring chairman. On the motion of Dr. Blaney, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik was elected President for the ensuing year. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Cotton on the motion of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, seconded by Mr. Grattan Geary. The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Standing Committee:—Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, Javerilal U. Yajnik, A. M. Dharamsi, A. M. Shroff, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Balchandra K. Bhatawadekar, and Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas.

WE hear that Mr. Fagan, District Forest Officer of Sattara, shot a native woman dead in mistake for a bear while out shikaring in the Koina valley. It was a pure mistake, the woman being covered with a black *kambli*, and moving about like a bear on the hill-side in the brushwood, &c. We believe, Mr. Candy, the District Magistrate, has exonerated Mr. Fagan.

A BRILLIANT comet is now to be seen between one and half-past four in the morning. It is ten degrees East of South, at an altitude of thirty-two degrees from the horizon.

THE first fatal accident in connection with the construction of the Nilgiri Railway occurred last week, when a large mass of earth, in a cutting about a mile below Coonoor, fell on a number of women. The women were extricated as soon as possible, but one was found to be dead.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The following is the result of the race for the City and Suburban Handicap run at Epsom this day :—

Buccaneer	1
Trapezoid	2
Catarina	3

THE FRENCH IN DAHOMEY.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Latest news from the West Coast of Africa states that a force of six thousand Dahomeyans is in full march upon Porto Novo. The French authorities are hurrying forward reinforcements for the garrison there, and a battle is considered to be imminent.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Doctor James Antony Froude, LL.D., has been appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, in the place of Professor Freeman.

MORE DYNAMITE OUTRAGES.

Dynamite outrages have taken place at Valencia and Angers, but no casualties took place. The windows of the towns, however, were smashed by the concussion.

THE DIPLOMATIC CONCERT AT PEKIN.

The *Times* of to-day states that the concert among the Corps Diplomatique at Pekin has come to an end owing to the Russian Minister resenting the German Minister's mismanagement of affairs, and especially in regard to the question of the Foreign Representatives being received in audience by the Emperor of China.

THE RAMPUR MURDER TRIALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 6.

It has now been decided to revert to the original intention and try the men charged with the murder of the late General Azimuddin before a special commission of two English judges at Rampur. The two officers selected for the commission are Colonel Newberry, Sessions Judge of Lucknow, and Mr. R. S. Aikman, Judge of Fatehgarh. The trial, as already stated, begins on the 18th instant.

LORD ROBERTS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief leaves Rawalpindi to-day for Peshawur.

THE RESIDENTSHIP OF MYSORE.

Colonel Henderson left Simla on Tuesday to take up his new appointment as Resident at Mysore.

THE CHIEF ENGINEERSHIP OF THE NILGIRI RAILWAY.

Mr. W. J. Weightman has been offered and has accepted the Chief Engineership of the Nilgiri Railway in succession to Mr. Gilchrist.

THE DEATH OF MR. D'ARCY.

The sudden death of Mr. W. E. D'Arcy, Conservator of Forests, in the North-West Provinces and Oudh is reported. Mr. D'Arcy was recently Assistant Inspector-General of Forests.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT GAY.

The prosecution of Second-Lieutenant Gay, 7th Dragoon Guards, has closed. Mr. Alwyn Turner opened the defence with a short statement of points which he intended to prove, the principal one being that of a cheque for £5, drawn by Lieutenant Gay, and endorsed by Lieutenant Henderson, had been sent by the former to his landlord in payment of Rs. 60, house-rent; but had miscarried and must have been subsequently altered by some person unknown. The first witness called was the prisoner's bearer. He deposed that he kept all his master's money and that his master never received a sum of Rs. 600 odd in October, but only three sums, aggregating less than that amount. He remembered hearing his master tell Mr. Henderson that he had sent the landlord a cheque for £5, which must have been miscarried.

Lieutenant Hume Henderson was called as a witness for the defence. He stated that he remembered the prisoner mentioning that he had lost a £5 cheque; but he could not remember whether this was before or after he himself had endorsed the cheque for the prisoner. He said he had reason to know that the prisoner was present at Umballa on the 17th October as they both were seen that evening by the Colonel, preparatory to being dismissed after the recruits drill.

A clerk of the Hon'ble Mr. Rattigan deposed that he executed certain copies of the prisoner's signature, which had been put into the Court on Saturday.

Colonel Creagh deposed to the prisoner going to Jullundur to buy a charger, but he could not state on what date in October this was.

Under cross-examination the Colonel said that he was aware that the prisoner was in serious pecuniary difficulties in October last. He also stated that he investigated the charges against the prisoner on the 24th December. The prisoner did not then nor had he since offered to produce the counterfoils of his cheque-book.

The defence recalled the prisoner's bearer to state that he had seen his master's cheque-book when leaving Umballa for Aligarh, but that it had afterwards been missing. The defence asked for an adjournment to procure some documentary evidence from Muttra, and the Court assented.

The Court adjourned at half-past four until 1 p.m., on Tuesday.

RAID BY THE LUSHAIS ON A TEA-GARDEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

A telegram received from the Assam Government says that the Lushais have raided the Buranoherra Tea Garden. Forty coolies were killed. The Deputy Commissioner sent twenty-eight military police and twenty-five men of the 18th B. I., under a European officer, to patrol the exposed gardens.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 6.

The Prime Minister entertained Mr. Irwin at dinner last night, at his new palace, at Sooroornagar, about thirty guests were invited. The dinner table was laid in the garden and the grounds were prettily lit up with Chinese lanterns. His Excellency goes out tiger-shooting to-morrow, and as six tigers have been marked down he ought to have good sport. His Highness the Nizam also goes out tiger-shooting on the 9th, and will be away for some time.

The Nawab Mehdi Hasan has returned from Cashmere.

With the exception of the "at homes" given by the Royal Artillery and the Suffolk Regiment there is nothing going on. The days are very hot and sultry, but the nights are still cool.

SIMLA NEWS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

Captain Cornish, Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, died this morning at Simla from complications arising from influenza and pneumonia.

Mr. W. E. D'Arcy, Conservator of Forests, Oudh Division, died suddenly, on Monday last.

Colonel Henderson, Thuggi Department, left Simla, with Miss Henderson yesterday to take up his appointment at Mysore.

Mr. Lyall is expected by next mail when Mr Hewett takes up his appointment as Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 5.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall arrived here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, from Calcutta Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, APRIL 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 5.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh left here for Bombay on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

HONGKONG, APRIL 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Berenice, from Shanghai, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 6.

Orient line mail steamer Orizaba from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3½
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-3½
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	96½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. „	65 15-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	39½

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE Bombay Municipal Standing Committee held the final meeting of its term of office yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. E. B. Carroll. The only business of interest was the proposing of a vote of thanks to the retiring chairman.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said that before they separated he thought it was due that they should express and put on record their sense of appreciation of the valuable services and able assistance that they had received from the retiring chairman, Mr. E. B. Caaroll. (Hear, hear.) As an experienced and learned engineer, he had assisted in the deliberations of the Standing Committee on all great engineering questions that had cropped up from time to time, and his assistance had been most valuable. Whatever might have been said elsewhere, they who were associated with him knew what great assistance he had rendered in helping the Corporation to come to sound conclusions on matters of engineering, and, therefore, he thought it right, that they should put on record their sense of that appreciation. (Applause.) They knew he was going on leave and they trusted he would return amongst them with renewed vigor and health to give them the same valuable assistance he had done in the past. (Hear, hear.) He, therefore, proposed that thanks be rendered to the retiring chairman, Mr. Carroll, for the impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of the chair.

Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. E. B.Carroll, in replying, thanked the Committee most sincerely for the kindness they had done him in passing the vote of thanks for the small services he had been enabled to render them in the chair. He assured them that he felt, at the movement of his election, that it was a great honour they had done him in asking him to take the chair. As they were all aware, he was going to England on leave for a sufficiently long period to prevent him, in his own opinion, from rejoining the Corporation, had it been the wish of Government—and he believed it was—to re-appoint him. He thanked every member sitting round that board for the kind manner in which he had been supported, and for the business-like way in which all questions had been discussed. He could not sit down, however, without making reference to one matter, and an expression that had been made use of in the Corporation, that there was difference of opinion between himself and the Committee. What did occur was simply a settlement of a point of procedure. Perhaps it was better that he should not say more, as the matter had been so recently discussed and his action challenged, perhaps unfairly. But he was convinced that everyone would agree with him that it was not a difference of opinion, but merely the settlement of a question of procedure. Again thanking the Committee for their kindness, Mr. Carroll resumed his seat.

LOUD and well-deserved as the complaints against the present service may be, the telephone is indispensable in thousands of offices, and with but one reserve we should like, says the *Electrician*, to see every endeavour made to facilitate improvements in it. That reserve is that the telephone companies shall not confine or curb the rights and operations of the rest of the electrical industry. To anyone who has heard of the contention of the telephone companies that they have an established right to use the earth as a return, and of their endeavour to stop electric traction, and to divert the mains of, and otherwise harass, electric supply companies, it is very surprising that not a single representative of these threatened interests put in an appearance on Monday last at the meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce. Where were the members of the Electrical Trades Section of the Chamber? They had all received notice of the meeting. If they were too busy to attend, being for the most part engaged in manufacture, where were the Associated Statutory Supply Companies? The deputation to the Postmaster-General was nominated, and the supply companies have only themselves to blame if they are not represented on it; and though this may be no great matter, they will have reason for regret if the telephone companies steal a march on them, and succeed in getting even a portion of the powers which they are asking in their bills.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE second concert of the present season, given by the Bombay Philharmonic Society, took place at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening, and though of an unpretentious nature, deserves to be termed a success. Notwithstanding the great heat a large and critical audience was present, and although there was no undeniable demand for a re-performance of any of the items on the programme, the plaudits bestowed on the artistes were frequent and hearty. The Society has one little failing, which can easily be remedied on future occasions, and that is not commencing the programme punctually to the time advertised. The concert opened by an overture from the orchestra, "Rosamunde," by Schubert. Undoubtedly Major Martin has not in the history of the Society had such a complete and capable orchestra under his baton as that which performed on Tuesday evening. It was composed as follows :—

Violino I.—Herr Schmuck, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Freyvogel, Pte. C. Clarke. Violino II.—Mr. Inzoli, Pte. Boardman. Viola.—Herr Zimmer, Mr. Vernon Bayley. Flute—Lce.-Corpl. Bee. Clarinetti.—Sergts. Truscott, and Lyons. Oboe.—Lce.-Corpl. Bee. Corni.—Sergts. Massy, and Peel, Pte. Grace. Cello.—Mr. de Cruz, Sergt. Elliott. Bass.—Herr Otto Stella. Tympani.—Mr. Johnston. Piano.—Miss Schmuck and Miss Bowack.

Schubert's difficult orchestration received full justice, and Major Martin must be complimented for his handling of the band, and particularly for repressing any tendency it might have to abuse its power in *fortissimo* passages. The number of ladies who can be relied upon to undertake works something beyond the easy ballad of the present day are singularly few in Bombay, and keen interest is usually taken in a *debutante*. Miss W. Duxbury is the latest acquisition to the Society, and she made her first appearance before a Bombay audience on Tuesday. Miss Duxbury for the occasion essayed the somewhat difficult piece "Der Neugierige" of Schubert. It soon became evident that the lady possesses a beautiful mezzo-soprano voice of excellent compass, flexibility, and certainty, which she knows well how to use. Her rendering of Schubert's music was delightfully correct, and her articulation clear. Undoubtedly Miss Duxbury gives strength to the Society, and much good work may be expected of her in the future. Mr. Andersen-Clarke contributed Gounod's "There is a Green Hill," and like everything Mr. Clarke does, he did it well. The rendering, however, was a little marred by the fact that the vocalist was suffering from a cold. Mrs. Squire, Mrs. Macbeth, and Mrs. Oliver sang the pretty trio of Curschmann, "The Flower Greeting," the rendering of which elicited hearty applause. Mr. Chisholm, who has only just recovered from a rather serious illness, was warmly greeted as he appeared on the platform. He sang with all the old fire and grace, which gives so much charm to his contributions, "I'll sing thee songs of Araby." Miss N. Tudball was in charming voice, and was particularly happy in her selection of Bach's beautiful song "My heart ever faithful," with violin obligato. Miss Tudball's voice seems to increase in power, whilst the delicacy and taste with which she renders the music make her performances always pleasing and enjoyable. A hearty recall to the platform repaid her for her effort. A word of thanks is also due to Mr. Freyvogel for the masterly manner in which he played the obligato. The first part of the programme came to a close with the rendering of the part song for male voices, with horn accompaniment, "The Hunters' Farewell" (Mendelssohn). It is a lugubrious composition, and it must be confessed that the Society hardly did it justice. The Russian suite "Vorspiel," by Wuerst, given by the string orchestra with violin obligato by Mr. Freyvogel, opened the concluding half of the programme, and this performance was characterised by the same thoroughness as the opening overture. The music is weird and peculiar, but the band did not fail to catch the spirit of the composer. Adolf Jensen's twenty minutes Cantata, "The Feast of Adonis," was chosen for the purpose of giving the chorus of the Society an opportunity of showing what work it had done. The music is little more than a pretty ripple from overture to finale, and presented few difficulties. Miss Tudball, Miss W. Duxbury, and Mrs. Macbeth were entrusted with the solos, and it is gratifying to state they acquitted themselves most creditably. The choruses of maidens and men were rendered with precision, and were well balanced, and both ladies and gentlemen are deserving of praise for their capital work. The orchestration was also a noticeable feature. Although the concert was short, lasting only about an hour and a quarter, nevertheless much good work was done, and altogether it may be set down as one of the society's best efforts.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

THE examination of articled clerks for the office of Solicitor of the High Court commenced in the office of the Master in Equity and Commissioner yesterday. The examiners were Mr. C. E. Fox, Master in Equity and Commissioner; Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown; and Mr. H. Bicknell, of Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanjee, solicitors. Nine candidates who had presented applications to attend the examination were all present, and they were :—1. Mr. Nanabhai Hormusjee Moos, B.A., LL.B., articled clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani; 2. Mr. Raghowjee Jayakrishna Vias, B.A., LL. B., articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga; 3. Mr. Mathubhai K. A. Bhaksanwalla, B.A., LL. B., articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga; 4. Mr. Fardunjee P. Pavri, B.A., LL. B., articled clerk to Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchund; 5. Mr. Jamsetjee R. Wadia, B.A., LL. B., articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy; 6. Mr. Sorabjee N. Koyajee, B.A., articled clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani; 7. Mr. Munchersha B. Chothia, B.A., articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw; 8. Mr. K. R. Daftari, B.A., articled clerk to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson; 9. Mr. D. J. Ferreira, B.A., LL. B., articled clerk to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson.

A NEW STATION WANTED.

THE following memorial has been addressed to Mr. Barnett, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway :—

SIR,—We, the undersigned residents of Mazagon, Matharpacady, Powder Works, Nesbit Road, Oomerkhadi, Bhendi Bazaar, Babula Tank Road, and other adjacent localities beg to bring to your notice a much-felt want, and trust that you will be pleased to give the matter your early and favourable consideration.

We understand that the present Byculla Station is shortly to be closed, and the newly-erected one opened for passenger traffic. The reasons for removing the station from one site to another may no doubt have been cogent enough when viewed in the light of affording increased accommodation to the railway travelling public.

Whilst admitting that the new station will be suitable to those living in the vicinity of Albion Place, it is, we submit, not so to the majority of those who use the present station, the former being situated at some distance from the places above enumerated.

Without assuming in the least a dictatory attitude we would suggest for your consideration the opening of a small station, near the Hancock Bridge. Not only would this station suit the present travellers from the localities mentioned above, but it would induce larger numbers to take advantage of the railway, inasmuch as a considerable portion of those who, in consequence of there being no railway station at a convenient distance, now go chiefly to their places of business, on foot or take the tram, would prefer railway travelling; for, apart from railway travelling being of itself very advantageous, it is scarcely necessary to say that the Company's rates for periodical tickets are marvellously cheap (perhaps the lowest in India) in comparison with other methods of locomotion.

The proposed station would moreover be a boon to the large staff of the Company's officials and other servants who work at the Wari Bunder Goods Terminus.

When all the above-mentioned facts are taken into consideration the need of a small station, even one similar to the Curry Road Station, midway between Masjid and Byculla, becomes evident enough if the convenience of the railway travelling public, and the increase of passenger traffic is sought to be secured.

A LONDON telegram to a Sydney paper says Mr. Elliot has announced that he has revoked the clause in his will under which £40,000 was bequeathed to Mrs. Osborne, who has recently been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for perjury in connection with the notorious jewel robbery.

GOVERNMENT PLEADERS AND THE CONGRESS.

THE following Resolution was issued last night in the Judicial Department :—

Bombay Castle, 6th April, 1892.

Read again the following documents :—

"(1) Government Resolution No. 1461, dated the 15th April, 1890, General Department :—

"Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, Public, No. 11—680, dated 18th March, 1890 :—

"'I am directed to say that the Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the attitude which should be maintained by officers in the service of Government towards political or quasi-political movements with which they may be brought in contact. Servants of Government have not the same liberty of action as private individuals, and are bound to hold themselves aloof from many movements which are perfectly legitimate in themselves and which private persons are free to promote. Their participation in such movements is open to objection, because their connection with them is likely to create, and even to be appealed to for the purpose of creating, a false impression in the minds of ignorant persons that such movements have the countenance of Government, and because their influence with the community at large is liable to be impaired by their identifying themselves with the class by which the movement is promoted.

"'2. For these reasons His Excellency in Council desires that the following rules may be observed by all Government servants :—

"'(a) As a general rule no officer of Government should attend at a political meeting where the fact of his presence is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his usefulness as an official.

"'(b) No officer of Government may take part in the proceedings of a political meeting, or in organizing or promoting a political meeting or agitation.

"'(c) If in any case an officer is in doubt whether any action which he proposes to take would contravene the terms of this order, the matter should be referred to the head of the department or district, and if necessary to the local government or administration.'

"Resolution.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to all departments of the Secretariat and all heads of offices under those departments for information and guidance."

"(2) Government Resolution No. 918—27-confl., dated the 10th March, 1891, General Department :—

"Memorandum from the Judicial Department of the Secretariat, No. 5672, dated 16th October, 1890—Transferring the following letter from the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No. 1346, dated 4th September, 1890 :—

"'Government Resolution No. 1461 of 15th April, 1890, General Department, having been forwarded by me to all the Government Pleaders and Subordinate Government Pleaders in the Presidency for their information and guidance, the Pleaders—Subordinate Government Pleaders at Sirsi, Vengurla, and Sangamner, Jalgaon and the Assistant Public Prosecutor of Karachi—have asked whether the orders which it contains apply to them. They rely upon the circumstance that they do not receive any fixed salary from Government, being paid by fees only for the services which they actually and, most of them, not very frequently have occasion to render.

"'2. It is open to question whether such gentlemen are, strictly speaking, officers of Government; but I think it is very desirable that every body who accepts public duties and remuneration for their discharge from Government should be subject to the very reasonable restrictions which the above Resolution imposes, and I would beg to suggest that it be ruled by Government that that Resolution should be held to apply to all Government Pleaders, and Public Prosecutors, and their assistants, and to all subordinate Government Pleaders in this Presidency.'

"Letter to the Government of India, No. 4276, dated 24th October, 1890.

"Memorandum from the Judicial Department of the Secretariat, No. 1077, dated 18th February, 1891—Transferring the following letter from the Government of India, Home Department, Public, No. 5 Public—205, dated 6th February, 1891 :—

"'A question having arisen whether the orders contained in Home Department Circular letter No. 11—679-88, dated the 18th March, 1890, prohibiting Government servants from participating in political movements, should be held to be binding upon Government Pleaders, I am directed to say that the Governor-General in Council considers it undesirable that Government Pleaders should be treated with the same strictness, in regard to attendance at political meetings or participation in political movements, as persons who are wholly in the service of Government.

"'While, however, His Excellency in Council would, in ordinary cases, leave Government Pleaders free to follow their own inclinations in any matter of political interest, it should be recognized that the adoption of an attitude which brings a Government Pleader into notoriety as a partisan may interfere with the proper performance of his duties to the Government; and His Excellency in Council, therefore, considers that any Government Pleader who takes up an attitude on a political question either inconsistent with the proper performance of his duties as a public servant, or which is liable to be misconstrued, should be warned that he must either alter it or accept the alternative of having to give up his appointment.'

"Resolution.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the Judicial Department of the Secretariat and the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs for information and guidance, in continuation of Government Resolution No. 1461, dated 15th April, 1890."

"(3) Letter from A. O. Hume, Esq., to the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, dated Nagpur, the 17th December, 1891 :—

"'I am informed that the Government of Bombay or some authority subordinate to that Government, in that Government's name, has issued a confidential circular to all Government Pleaders prohibiting them from attending the Nagpur Congress.

"'I can scarcely credit this information, but I wish to say that, if correct, the orders thus issued is *ultra vires*, and in direct contravention of the explicit orders of the Government of India.

"'Lord Lansdowne has distinctly laid down that it is only persons actually in the Government service at the time, who can be required to abstain from attending the Congress as delegates.

"'Now Government Pleaders are not in Government service. They are independent professional men, who in consideration receiving a permanent retaining fee, paid monthly, undertake all Government business as they do that of other clients.

"'Any Government, or authority, therefore, who endeavours by circulars, confidential or otherwise, to prevent Government Pleaders from attending the Congress as delegates, is acting in direct contravention of the Viceroy's own published instruction in which he says that the Government of India intend that all Government servants shall abstain from putting pressure upon any one in order to induce them not to take part in the Congress.

"'Clearly, therefore, Government Pleaders are at perfect liberty to attend the Congress, and any attempt made by any official, high or low, to prevent their doing so, is made in direct disobedience to the Viceroy's orders, to whose notice as well as to that of the British press and Parliament it will, if persisted in, undoubtedly be brought.'"

"(4.) Government Resolution No. 63, dated the 6th January, 1892, Judicial Department :—

"'Letter from the District Judge of Thana, No. 2355, dated the 29th December, 1891—Enquires whether any circular has been issued forbidding Government Pleaders to attend the National Congress. States that he is led to make the enquiry by Mr. A. O. Hume's statement that such a Circular has been issued in a letter dated the 17th December, 1891, which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 21st idem.'

"Resolution.—The District Judge of Thana should be informed that the information supplied to Mr. Hume is devoid of foundation and untrue."

"Resolution.—With reference to the recent correspondence between Mr. A. O. Hume and the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor published by the former it should be pointed out to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and through him to the several Government Pleaders, that this Government has not at any time circulated any order prohibiting the attendance of Government Pleaders as delegates at the Nagpur Congress. In September 1890 the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs wrote to Government suggesting that Government Pleaders should be held subject to an order of the Government of India by which Government servants were prohibited from participating in political movements. This Government, not accepting the suggestion of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, made a reference to the Government of India as on a question affecting other Provinces as well as the Presidency of Bombay. The Government of India rejected the proposal of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs; and at the same time expressed its disapproval of a Government Pleader taking up a position which would bring him 'into notoriety as a partisan.' This Government sent the ruling of the Government of India, as it was bound to do, for information and guidance to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. It was prefaced by his own letter in order that the exact effect of the Government of India's decision might be known. Both letters were given in full. This Government added no comment or direction of its own; nor did the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs add any in communicating the order of the Government of India to the Government Pleaders.

"2. His Excellency in Council has thought it desirable to republish the previous orders of Government so that Government pleaders may not be misled as to the purport of the orders of the Government of India."

(Signed). W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government of India.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT CHALISGAON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While coming from Dhulia to Chalisgaon on Monday, the 4th instant, I and two other persons who occupied the same tonga with me, were attacked by five robbers, at about 8-30 p.m., under the broad moonlight, and at a distance of two miles from Chalisgaon. All of a sudden, a man with a long stout stick in his hands, came forth, and fearlessly standing near the horses dealt a severe below at one of them, and thereby arrested their progress. In a minute the tonga was thrown off the road, and we fell down and were injured. Immediately after I got up the man came near me, and with the stick in his hands gave me a severe blow on the head causing a deep wound. While I was bleeding he began to examine my pockets and took off my money-bag, which he found in one of them. The other two passengers and the driver were similarly treated. The event is the more surprising, because a special Fouzdar is stationed at Chalisgaon to prevent these robberies, and we were very near Chalisgaon. I afterwards learnt that the Superintendent of Police for Khandeish was also at Chalisgaon. The fact that the robbery was committed notwithstanding these circumstances shows the extreme boldness of the robbers and the necessity of the police authorities taking great care. Another tonga was also looted fifteen minutes before ours. The state of my mind on knowing that there was no Hospital Assistant at Chalisgaon can easily be imagined. If the police cannot succeed in putting a stop to these robberies, it would be better in the interests of the public to locate an Hospital Assistant at Chalisgaon who would be at least useful in healing the wounds of the victims of robberies, which, I believe, occur frequently on the road from Dhulia to Chalisgaon.—Yours, &c.,

NARAYAN GUNESH PATVARDHAN.

A KOLHAPUR RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to bring a grievance of the public at Kolhapur to the notice of the authorities concerned, through your valuable journal.—The jurisdiction of the Kolhapur State Railway has been transferred to the British Government, so the railway station at Kolhapur and its precincts are subject to that jurisdiction. The tongas, dhamnies, and other conveyances, which ply for hire between the railway station and the town, used, till within the last few days, to enter the station compound to take up or put down their fares, at the station. Of late, however, the authorities having jurisdiction at the station, do not allow these conveyances to enter the station-yard, on the ground of their not possessing the necessary licenses from them. The conveyance-wallas do not think it worth their while to obtain a license for traversing about 100 yards of space, the distance between the gate and the station building. The consequence is that the passengers are subjected to very great inconvenience, as they have to get down in the hot sun on the road, outside the station grounds, and to walk the whole distance loaded with their luggage. Though the authorities may be right according to the strict letter of the law in enforcing this rule, yet considering the circumstances of the case and the serious inconvenience to the public, I think it may not be amiss if they relax their rule in this particular, and thus confer a great boon on the public.—Yours, &c.,

A PASSENGER.

Kolhapur, April 4.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE NAGHINDAS HEERABHOY.

Mr. Starling, for an opposing creditor, moved absolute, a rule nisi granted on the 23rd ult., calling upon the insolvents to show cause why certain witnesses should not be examined by commission at Ahmedabad in respect of the insolvency.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said he did not oppose the application, but he would draw the attention of the Court to the fact that the rule was applied for merely to gain further time.

His lordship made the rule absolute with liberty to the insolvent to appear at the commission.

RE FRAMJEE CURSETJEE MAZAGONWALLA.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani for the insolvent, moved for an interim order on the ground that the insolvent was not in a position to instruct his solicitors.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen for a creditor, opposed the application, which, he stated, was refused on a previous occasion also.

After some discussion, his lordship refused the application.

RE KHATAO NATHA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, on behalf of a creditor, moved for the examination of certain witnesses, under Section 36 of the Insolvency Act. His lordship granted the application.

RE SORABJEE DOSABHOY DALAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Guzdar, on behalf of an opposing creditor, moved for a rule nisi, calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not serve notices to their creditors and proceed with the hearing of the petition. His lordship granted the application.

RE B. AND A. HORMARJEE.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the Official Assignee, moved for a postponement of the examination of Govindjee Lilladhur and other in connection with the insolvency.

Mr. Melsheimer, for the opposing creditor, consented to the application.

The examination was accordingly postponed till the 22nd June next.

RE LILLADHUR SHAMJEE.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for a postponement of the examination of the witnesses for a fortnight.

Mr. Jardine, for an opposing creditor, Vussonjee Nandjee, agreed to a postponement, which his lordship granted till the 15th June next.

RE JAN MAHOMED LALBHOY.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE GOOLAM HOOSEIN JAIRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for three months, which was granted.

RE ISHWARDAS AMRITLAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, moved for a postponement of the hearing of a rule nisi, calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not file their schedule within thirty days. His lordship granted a fortnight's postponement.

RE HORMUSJEE BHIKAJEE KARANGIA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE DANJEE MEGHJEE AND ANOTHER.

On the application of the same learned counsel, a similar application was granted in this case.

RE YOOSUFF BIN EBRAHIM.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order with leave to serve notices which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Joseph Sebastian Almeida, Albert Wilson Ryton, George William Turner, Ebrahim Farash Lalbhoy, John Patrick Allen and another, Amulak Sakalchand Vania, Balvantrao Dhondsett, and Goolam Mahomed Hoosenbhoy and others.

PROFESSOR C. V. BOYS, of the Royal College of Science, London, in a letter to the *Times*, calls attention to the danger of using buttons made of a combination of gun-cotton and camphor. He says :—I have received a letter from the West of England describing "a most extraordinary adventure of a lady, who was standing near a bright but not blazing fire." She found herself suddenly enveloped in smoke, and a gentleman who crushed the ignited portion of her dress had his hand badly burned. The fire was found to have originated from a spot where a large fancy button had been, but which had now disappeared, while a similar button on the dress was scorched. A rough-and-ready test of one of the buttons, which was enclosed in the letter, sufficed to show the danger of this style of ornament. It may be worth while to put people on their guard against buttons looking like horn or tortoiseshell which smell strongly of camphor when rubbed upon cloth.

THE AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN ON THE RUSSIANS AS FRIENDS OR ENEMIES.

WE have been favoured with the translation of a remarkable state-paper drawn up and circulated to the Chiefs and Nobles of Afghanistan by his Highness the Amir Abdul Rahman, giving an account of the circumstances which led to the events at Penjdeh, and the decisive reasons for preferring British to Russian friendship. The occasion which produced this striking and characteristic appeal to the self-interest of the Afghan Chiefs and tribesmen in a matter of the first importance to them was the examination and confession in public Durbar, on Saturday, the 10th June, 1886, of three men of the tribe of Jamshedi, who had been arrested near the frontier when on their way to tender to the Russian officers at Penjdeh the submission of certain Khans who desired to become Russian subjects. Having confessed their crime, the prisoners were condemned to death, and informed by their incensed Sovereign that the chain of justice which then weighed upon their necks, would, in the next world, be changed into everlasting fire. After the trial of these traitors, a long discussion ensued on the possibility of the Russians crossing the frontier and passing through Afghanistan to invade India. As will be seen the Amir looked at this question from every side, and warned his hearers that whether the Russians entered Afghanistan as friends or enemies, their coming would involve the ruin of Afghanistan. The reasoning of his Highness on this subject made a deep impression, and at the request of the Chiefs and Nobles it was put into print and circulated throughout Afghanistan under the title of NASAB-I-NAMSHEH.

The following is a literal translation of this able and comprehensive review of the situation of Afghanistan in view of the Russian menace :—

NASAB-I-NAMSHEH.

IN THE NAME OF GOD! THE MERCIFUL!

THE COMPASSIONATE!

THIS is the copy of some of the passages which were read in My Durbar, on Saturday, the 27th of Zikayad, in the year 1303, when were present the British Agent, Nobles, and friends of the Tribes of the Moslems, who at the time requested that what was said should be printed and given to them. Their request was granted.

The subject under consideration was as follows :—

When three persons of the tribe of Jamshedi were captured and brought into My Presence in the Durbar, I asked them whether they were the three persons who were sent by the sons of the Khan-i-Aka-i-Jamshedi to the Russian officers (at Penjdeh) with a message that they were very willing to be their subjects, and that they hoped to be benefitted by their rule.

I asked these three persons whether the abovementioned fact was true or was not true.

They answered that it was not in their power to deny the fact that the sons of the Khan-i-Aka did send them to the Russian officers in charge of Penjdeh, with a message of friendship to them. One of these three said that he advised them that it was not good to go astray and visit the Russians; that their brother in Herat; who was their enemy, would be informed of it, and that they would be taken by the Governor of Herat. But it was of no avail, and they were caught in the hands of the officers of the King of the Moslems (the Amir) and were forced to admit the action and guilt of their Khans.

I told them that the essence of the Mahomedan religion was set at nought, and that they had invoked shame upon themselves, and that the chain of the justice of the Almighty had fallen on their necks on account of their evil actions, and that they will go to Hell with the same chain on their necks; and that the same chain will be changed into fire by the Almighty.

Then in the way of solemn address I told those present in the Assembly how the injury and loss which we sustained in the Penjdeh affair had come about:—In the month of Tir (winter) I wrote a letter to General Lumsden, that the Boundary Question was being lengthened out, and that according to my opinion the hope of making peace was out of the question. "The Russian officers on one hand talk of peace-making, and on the other hand they increase their armed force. The Russians come by hundreds and reinforce their army. I am concerned lest they should attack our people in the midst of severe winter, when assistance from Herat could not reach our force, and our people would be humiliated. Until something certain is settled I might send an army from Kabul, sufficiently strong to stand against the Russian force. If the question is satisfactorily settled, there is nothing wrong in keeping an army in my territory, and if any action occur we might not be shamed. I think that even if the Russians do not attack my force and try the Afghans in battle, they will not keep themselves back, and the affair will never be settled amicably." The abovementioned General replied that if I were to send an army I would myself lay the foundation of war, and the object of establishing peace would be frustrated. He stated that he would not be responsible for what might happen if I myself chose to fight.

I said, "May it be good until the truth of my advice be apparent."

Again I received news from my men that the Russians are preparing to advance towards us daily, and they informed me thereof so that in future I might not blame them.

In reply I wrote to them that General Lumsden, who was in charge of the Commission, gave me the reply just stated, and withheld me from sending an army, and that if I were to act contrary to his wishes he would blame me for sending the army, and also hold me responsible for the loss of any place which they would not agree was within the Afghan Boundary, and would attribute the loss to my sending an army to the frontier.

But in reality the famous General Lumsden was willing to see an engagement between the Afghans and the Russians, because he had a foolish idea that if there were not an engagement between the Afghans and the Russians, the Afghans, perhaps, would be willing to be friends with them, being so very near their Empire. Now the friendship of the Afghans with their enemy would be under any circumstances totally injurious to them, and General Lumsden was ignorant of this fact. His wisdom did not enable him to see the whole bearings of the matter to the end. He did not know that a wise man is he who understands that friendship which has for its end enmity is better and more beneficial than the enmity, which has for its end friendship. Let it be granted that the Russians be friends with the Afghans whether they (the Russians) have for their object in view India or not. It is all very good if they have not India as their object in view, and then only will the English have no reason to think ill of a friendship between the Russians and the Afghans.

Now if the Russians think of taking India they should necessarily pass through Afghanistan to go to India.

reason we have no choice but to take away the arms of the Afghans."

Now the people of Afghanistan helplessly give up their arms ; or they do not. If they give up their arms they are turned into females, and manliness and bravery become extinct, and the object of the Russians will be fulfilled.

If the Afghans do not give up their arms the Russians would not go to war with them for they are only going to cross Afghanistan to fight for India. The Russians would say, "Very well ; if the Afghans do not give up their arms, and they are our friends, this is the proper time to show their friendship. Young and brave persons of their tribe must come forward for this march to India, and complete their friendship !"

In this crisis foolish persons of the Royal Family of the tribe of the Durani, like the descendants of Wali Mahomed Khan, and such like, will rise and gird their loins, saying, "Why should not we assist our friends, the Russians ?

Everybody would rise, and collect in bodies of from one to six thousand brave men, from every tribe and place, and they would come out of their houses and would go in front of the Russian army, and would assist them. But they will be the special mark of the cannon and the rifles of the English. Thousands of lives will be lost in exposing their bodies to the balls of the English in front ; and if they be defeated they turn back, the Russians will kill them from behind.

This is the first fruit of the friendship of the Russians.

The second is that if they do not take away the arms of our people for their own safety and security, it is altogether necessary that they should leave a part of their army in garrison in every city, place, town, and district, because the Afghans are armed. For these detachments of their army as well as for those gone in front, and those who are coming from the north, food is necessary. If they wish, they buy their corn and the price will rise to one tilla for two miscals, and it is said that it is better to buy one pav for one tilla, than to take one tilla for two miscals. They will give one tilla and buy one pav and the whole of the produce of Afghanistan will be eaten up. The Afghans are not good agriculturists. For example, if there be any year a scarcity of water, or the crops are spoiled, famine looks these people in the face. If they do not give food to the Russians these will probably say the Afghans are their enemies and not their friends. And when once the Russians have entered their country (that of the Duranis, &c.) enmity is out of their power for they themselves showed them the way and brought them. Now helplessly they must give up their corn, and in a short time the whole of Kabul will be stripped of food and will be in the hands of the Russians, and this people will die of want of food, and will fly and by their destruction the object of the Russians will be fulfilled.

The third case is if the Russians enter the city of Kabul (which may God forbid !) In the religion of the Afghans, the man has greater influence over his wife than the Christian, for if a wife is found with a stranger and is taken in guilt, the husband fearlessly kills her. While among the Christians the wife is the ruler of the husband, and in every place where there is the camp of the Russians, there will be adultery. And the Afghans are the people who kill the man found with their family ; and in the end both the soldier and the woman are killed. The Russians will inquire of the Ruler of the time and ask who slew their soldiers ; and then if the Ruler inquires of it, the people of God do not think it unlawful to kill a man who has offended against God. Then if the crisis reach this point friendship will be changed into enmity, and war with the Russians is inevitable.

Now it is next to an impossibility that the Afghans should be friends with the Russians, who have as their objective the possession of India. And it is necessary for them to destroy our people, to accomplish that end, and when we are once destroyed it matters not much whether it is our enemy or our friend who destroys us.

What was Amir Shere, Ali Khan but a fool, madcap, who brought woe on the people and ruin upon himself. The English General would have accepted the assistance of the Afghans and maintained them as a bulwark between the Russians and themselves. He broke down the bulwark, and was the enemy of his own kingdom, and became a prisoner of the enemy of his people. The Amir Shere Ali became the enemy of the English and fled to bring the Russians to drive the English out by their aid. The circumstances cried out "Oh fool ! Granted that you drove away the English by the assistance of the Russians, and cleared the stranger out of your country, what Power would you apply to for help to get rid of the Russians ? When you were strong, and when you had your pillars, the English did not fear you, but now when your limbs are rotten and the face of your assistance is spoiled by your enmity, what would they think of you ? They were not foolish enough, like you, to abandon their country. Now it is made known that you were not at all fit to rule, for you could not discern the difference between a friend and a foe. You were perverse and sinful, and God did not allow you to prosper up and you died in exile."

[*To be continued*]

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.

THE ninth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 9, Church Gate Street, Mr. C. Douglas presiding. The following was the report of the directors presented to the shareholders.

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 31st December, 1891. The directors trust that the working of the mill as shown below will be considered satisfactory. There have been great difficulties to contend with owing to fluctuations in the cost of the raw material and the downward tendency of the yarn market which has been almost uninterrupted during the year. The cheapness of cotton caused by two unprecedentedly large crops in America has been in favour of the spinning industry, but the competition has been so keen that it has been most difficult to effect sales at remunerative prices. The nett profit for the year is Rs. 95,978-5-5, which with Rs. 10,525-14-8 brought forward from the last year's accounts, amounts to Rs. 1,06,504-4-1 ; out of this sum Rs. 31,960 have already been paid as adinterim dividend for the half-year ending, 30th June, 1891, at Rs. 40 per share leaving a balance of Rs. 74,544-4-1 to the credit of profit and loss account for disposal. The directors propose to dispose the available balance of Rs. 74,544-4-1 as follows :—1. Dividend for 2nd half-year at Rs.30 per share Rs. 23,970. 2. Depreciation fund account 5 per cent. on the capital Rs. 40,000. 3. To carry forward Rs., 10,574-4-1. Total, Rs. 74,544-4-1. The directors take this opportunity of bringing to your notice that the installation of the mills with Titans automatic sprinklers is completed. The mill property is at present insured for Rs. 9,46,000 and the stock and stock in process and the yarn and cotton stored in the mill premises for a further sum of Rs. 6,84,000.

The report was adopted and Messrs. Hormusjee Rustomjee Umrigar and Jaithalal Bhogilal Metha were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The appointment of Mr. E. Freyvogel as auditor in lieu of Mr. J. B. Lee, who has proceeded to England, was confirmed ; and Messrs. P. A. Hormusjee and Goculdass Deoji were re-elected directors of the company.

The customary compliment to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

RUMOURS of a fresh concentration of Russian troops on the Austrian and German frontiers have disturbed the Continental bourses. There can be no doubt whatever that Poland is being crammed with Russian troops. General Gourko made a request to the Czar that, in the event of war, all the inhabitants might be expelled from Warsaw, save about 50,000, as it will be impossible to sustain more than that number in the place. The Czar is said to have refused the request.

THE East Indian Railway Traffic earnings for week ending 26th March, were Rs. 10,85,228-11-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,68,868-4-8. Increase, Rs. 1,16,360-6-4. Earnings from 1st January, 1892, to 26th March, 1892, Rs. 1,19,70,405-11-5. From 1st January, 1891, to 28th March, 1891, Rs. 1,23,75,900-13-5. Decrease, Rs. 4,05,495-2-0. Miles open for week ending 26th March, 1892, 1,525½. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Per mile open for week ending 26th March, 1892, Rs. 711-6-3. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 635-1-10. Increase Rs. 76-4-5.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, on Tuesday afternoon. His E. the Governor presided, and the others present were :—The Honourable Sir R. West, K.C.I.E., the Honourable Sir Charles Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Honourable the Advocate-General, the Honourable Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, the Honourable Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Honourable Mr. Navroji Nasarwanji Wadia, C. I. E., and the Honourable Rao Bahadur Runchorelal Chotalall, C.I.E.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

A letter from the Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association, dated 27th February, 1892, submitting the opinion of the Committee of the Association on the Mhowra Bill was first submitted to the Council.

Sir Charles Pritchard then introduced the Bill for the first reading. He said :—Sir,—Your Lordship and the Hon'ble Members of this Council are aware that in 1882 a Bill was introduced and passed amending the Bombay Abkari Act 1878, with the main object of empowering the Government to make and enforce necessary rules for regulating and prohibiting the traffic in Mhowra flowers in all parts of this Presidency, and thereby to check the illicit distilation of spirit. The Governor-General of India, however, withheld his assent from the Bill, for reasons that are set out in a letter published in the *Government Gazette* of the 4th November, 1882. The main objections taken by his Excellency the Governor-General were directed against the wide scope of the Bill and the possible extension of its provisions to districts in which Mhowra flowers are commonly used as food for man and beast, and on the ground of doubt whether a more effective remedy for the evils which the Bill was intended to repress might not be found in some relaxation of the Abkari laws and a reduction in the duty rate on country liquor. I will read the portion of the letter in which the views held by the Government of India were summarised :—"The main objects which the Bombay Government have in view, *viz.*, to check the demoralisation consequent on excessive drinking of illicit spirit in the districts of Thana and Kolaba, and to protect the Abkari revenue in these districts might, as it appears to his Excellency, have been perfectly well attained by passing a law of much more restricted scope than the Bill which has now been submitted for his assent, and he has carefully considered whether he could not accord his assent, subject to an understanding that the law should not be put in force beyond the limits of those districts, and that the rules to be made under it should be confined to the single purpose of remedying the evils arising from illicit distillation. But the very wide scope of the Bill makes such a course undesirable, for the Act would create powers which appear to be neither necessary nor expedient ; and though these might be left dormant for a time, there could be no permanent guarantee that under other counsels they might not be called into activity. Moreover, it may be doubted whether stringent measures of repression are the only or the best means of remedying the evils of which the Bombay Government complains. The Governor-General observes that some of the non-official Members of the Council ascribed those evils to the severity of the present Abkari laws, and to the high tax now placed upon toddy trees. He has not before him sufficient information to enable him to judge what amount of force there may be in this contention, but the explanation is at least a possible one, and he does not find that it has been examined in such a way as to deprive it of all weight. He is, therefore, of opinion that further enquiry should be made as to whether the high rate of duty charged on licit spirit in the districts of Thana and Kolaba has not encouraged smuggling, and the opportunity might, at the same time, be taken to investigate somewhat more closely the question as to whether the Mhowra flower is ever used as food in those districts. If after these enquiries had been made, it was found that the flower was not used as an article of food, and if it were clearly proved that no remedy for the existing state of things in those districts could be found in a relaxation of the present Abkari laws, it might then be considered whether legislation should not be undertaken for the purpose of placing some restriction upon the collection, sale, and possession of Mhowra flowers in those two districts alone. But, as the case stands now, his Excellency cannot consider that the facts clearly establish the necessity for legislation, even of a much more limited scope than that of the Bill now before him, and that being so, he regrets that he sees no other course open to him than to withhold his assent." The further inquiry desired by the Government of India into the special circumstances of the districts of Thana and Kolaba was made. It is embodied in the reports of the Mhowra Committee of 1883, which have been laid upon the table. I will read at length the principal portions of the resolutions passed on those reports by the Government of Bombay, as they give in a small compass much information that will be useful in throwing light on the subject that this Hon'ble Council has now to deal with. "The evidence as concerns the Thana district recorded by the Committee seems to the Governor-in-Council to establish four main facts : 1st—That smuggling and illicit distilation of spirit are virtually non-existent in the talukas (Dahanu, Mahim, Bassein, and portions of Panvel and Salsette) where toddy spirit is the liquor consumed. 2nd—That smuggling and illicit distillation of spirit are generally prevalent in all the talukas (Vada, Shahapur, Karjat, Murbad, Kalyan, Bhewndi, and parts of Panvel and Salsette) where Mhowra spirit is drunk. 3rd—That the prevalence of illicit distillation is only rendered possible by the unrestricted collection, sale, and use of Mhowra flowers. 4th—That the Mhowra flower, as distinct from the Mhowra berries and seeds, is nowhere used as a staple article of food, and is only eaten in small quantities and as a relish or addition to their ordinary diet for a brief period of the year by some of the wild tribes. As regards the first point the evidence shows that under the system now in force illicit distillation is virtually impossible without a risk almost approaching to certainty of immediate detection and punishment in those parts of Thana where the spirit used is manufactured from raw toddy. The fear consequently of inevitable discovery and punishment deters the villagers from attempting to make spirit from toddy. As concerns the second point, the evidence seems to the Governor-in-Council to be conclusive. Every disinterested person competent to form an opinion on the point has stated that illicit distillation is rife. Mamlatdars, inspectors, private individuals, Government pensioners, liquor farmers, all agree on this subject. The fact is partially denied by a few of the persons whose statements have been recorded, and by certain anonymous writers in the columns of the local vernacular papers, but their statements appear from internal evidence and from the concensus of opinion on the part of credible witnesses to be undeserving of weight. It is sufficient to note that all the persons examined, who are in a position to express a trustworthy opinion on the subject, and who are able to speak from actual experience and without prejudice and bias against any measure, simply because it is undertaken by the Government, unite in holding that illicit distillation prevails to an enormous extent in the six inland talukas of the Thana District. With reference to the third point, it seems clear that but for the existence in large numbers in the Thana district of Mhowra trees producing annually an immense crop of flowers illicit distillation of spirit could not take place. If there were no Mhowra trees there would be no contraband manufacture of spirit. As it is, in at least six of the eleven talukas Mhowra flowers are obtainable everywhere and at all times. They can be collected, they can be bought. No restriction is imposed on their retention or on their sale. The result is that they are purchased freely and generally by the cultivating classes, chiefly Kunbis and Agris, and, when bought, are used chiefly, if not exclusively, for illicit distillation of spirit. As regards the fourth point, the evidence proves the following facts :—1st—That only a limited number of persons belonging to the wilder tribes, the aborigines, such as Warlis, one branch of Thakurs, Kathodis, and Dublas eat Mhowra flowers, and that even they do not eat them as a substitute for other food, but as an addition, mixing occasionally small quantities of the flowers like raisins in their their bread. 2nd—That the higher castes do not eat the flowers. 3rd—That even the Kathodis, Warlis, &c., consume the flowers in very small quantities, finding it more profitable and economical to barter or sell the flowers they collect than to eat them. 4th—That Mhowra flowers are occasionally, as alleged, used for medicinal purposes, but that the amount consumed for this object is exceedingly small. 5th—That Mhowra flowers are sometimes given as a part of their food to cattle. Owing, however, to the costliness of the flowers, it would be a very expensive measure to feed cattle to any appreciable extent on them, and the flowers are generally only given in any quantity to cattle after the spirit has been distilled from them. Mhowra berries may be used as vegetables by the upper classes, and oil may be extracted from the Mhowra seeds, but as far as Government are aware neither berries nor the seeds can be used for the manufacture of spirits, and consequently any legislative measure which might be passed would not touch them and would only relate to the Mhowra flowers. Almost the entire population of Thana and Kolaba is addicted to drink. For very many years past the inhabitants of those two districts have been known to be the most inveterate consumers of spirit in the entire Presidency. Drinking is not confined to one class or one race. The vast majority of the population habitually indulge in intoxicating liquors, and in this respect there is little difference between the Mussulmans, the superior Hindoo castes, the native Christians, the cultivators, and the wild tribes and hill men. The result is that the mass of crime in the Thana district was immense, and the condition, mental, physical and social, of the population has been steadily deteriorating. Drink was, and is, though to a lesser extent now than formerly, the curse of the Konkan. Any measure, therefore, which would decrease the facilities for obtaining liquor and raise its price, thus checking the inordinate consumption, must of necessity be advantageous, and if at the same time it tended to increase the Government Abkari revenue, a further desirable object would be attained. The results of the Abkari policy followed by Government of late years have been a large increase of Abkari revenue, a diminution of crimes punishable under the Penal Code, a material enhancement of the price of spirits, the cessation of illicit distillation in the palm spirit talukas, an improvement in the quality of the spirit sold, a better system of Abkari administration, the abolition of the abuses which existed under the old system when each Taluka contained several separate petty farms, and each farmer fostered the consumption of liquor and tried to outbid his rivals by selling bad liquor at the cheapest price, and a diminution in the amount of drinking generally. The new system was, of course, however, unpopular. It was only to be expected that it would not meet with general aproval. It excited the opposition of the large and influential class which before took, or was interested in, the numerous small liquor farms, now no longer existing. It was strongly disliked by the great body of the consumers who found that, whilst they could get better spirit than they formerly obtained, they had to pay a materially higher price for it. The cultivators in the six inland talukas, clinging to their love of drink but unwilling to pay an augmented price for their liquor, have attempted to solve the difficulty by manufacturing spirit for themselves, utilising for the purpose the large supply of Mhowra flower forthcoming throughout those talukas. There seems to the Governor-in-Council to be no reasonable doubt but that illicit distillation in all except the coast talukas is much more prevalent now than it was five, ten, or fifteen years ago. Such a state of affairs as that now described by the officials who are the best authorities on the subject was unheard of in Thana some twelve or fourteen years ago. Now, in some talukas, there would appear to be illicit stills in most of the villages and in almost every houses in some villages and violent and dangerous opposition is offered to the employes of the Abkari Department. Formerly such a thing was unknown. There was undoubtedly some illicit distillation then, but it was on a small scale, and sadly carried on with the connivance of the farmers themselves, who entered into amicable arrangements with the illicit distillers, keeping on friendly terms with them, and accepting hush-money, which compensated them for the loss sustained by the falling off in the sales at there own shops. The farmers themselves often opened unauthorizedly small branch shops, at which their liquor was sold on commission, and for any smuggling which then prevailed they generally were responsible. Under the present system this is impossible. 'The high rate of duty charged on licit spirit' cannot in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council be regarded as the true cause of the extensive manufacture of contraband spirit throughout a large area of the Thana district, nor would 'a relaxation of the present Abkari laws' prove the best and most appropriate remedy for the existing state of affairs. In view of the established fact that a bottle of Mhowra spirit of a strength of 25° U. P., or but little weaker than ordinary brandy, can be purchased for eight or nine annas, or less than a shilling, and that a bottle of toddy of strength equal to the strongest ale can be bought for the equivalent of a penny, it can hardly be suspected or contended that illicit distillation is due to the oppresive incidence of the prices now charged for licit spirit or palm juice. The evidence shows that with the same prices obtaining in all parts of the same district there is no illicit distillation where the production of contraband spirit is difficult and much where it is an easy matter. The logical inference from this fact is that the facility is the cause of the large illicit manufacture." As regards the Kolaba district, the Government order runs :—"The increase in the cost to the consumer of licit spirit would not appear in Kolaba to have stimulated the illicit production of liquor. The native officials whose replies have been received to the exhaustive set of questions propounded by the Committee are almost unanimous in the opinion that formerly there was little illicit distillation in Kolaba, and that now clandestine manufacture is, if carried on at all, conducted but rarely, and on an altogether insignificant scale. In this respect there is a marked contrast between the evidence recorded as regards Kolaba and that taken concerning Thana. It would seem probable that such illicit distillation as is carried on in Kolaba is mainly confined to the Pen taluka, which borders on the Panvel taluka, which at the time Messrs. King and Campbell submitted their report, formed part of the Thana district, but has since then been severed from Thana and added to Kolaba. It is, however, not surprising that the difference above noted should exist between the facts as reported in Thana and those stated in regard to Kolaba. In the former collectorate no contraband manufacture of liquor is found in the coast talukas, where toddy spirit is almost exclusively consumed, whilst according to the report by Messrs. Mulock and Campbell illicit distillation was rife in the inland talukas, where Mhowra spirit was generally drunk, and owing to the large number of Mhowra trees and the unrestricted facilities which exist for the collection, purchase, and possession of Mhowra flowers, the illegal manufacture of Mhowra spirit is a simple and easy process. The same reasons which render the illicit production of toddy spirit difficult and dangerous in the coast talukas of Thana check the unlawful manufacture of toddy spirit in that protion of the Kolaba district where palm trees abound, whilst in the other part of Kolaba, as indeed throughout the collectorate, the number of Mhowra trees is so small as to afford no local facilities for clandestine distillation of Mhowra spirit from flowers gathered from them. Messrs. King and Campbell state that there are now in the Kolaba district, excluding Panvel, only 241 trees of an age to flower, though in the Mangaon taluka alone there are 562 saplings. The aggregate yield of Mhowra flowers in Kolaba may, therefore, be estimated as being at present about 500 maunds per annum, or about one-eightieth part of the yield in the Thana district, which is calculated to be about 40,000 maunds yearly. With reference to the question as to whether the Mhowra flower is used as an article of food in the Kolaba Collectorate, the evidence supplied establishes clearly the fact that it is not so used. On this point the Governor-in-Council entirely concurs in the conclusion arrived at by Messrs. King and Campbell on a careful review of the evidence that 'the consumption of Mhowra flowers for lawful purposes in the Kolaba district is nil, and no interests which deserve respect are likely to be injured if Mhowra flowers are placed under restrictions.'" Sir Charles Pritchard then went on to say :—A further proposal for legislation to control and regulate the possession of Mhowra flowers in the districts of Thana and Kolaba *only* was submitted to the Government of India in 1884 ; but after consideration the Government of India still withheld consent—deprecating resort to legislation, except on the clearest evidence that an intolerable evil exists, and that there are no other means of meeting it. The measure was accordingly deferred for the time, and an attempt was made to put a stop to illicit distillations by the purchase on Government account of all Mhowra flowers produced in the districts of Thana and Kolaba. In the first year, considerable quantities of the local produce of the Government Forests were collected departmentally and bought up by the Forest Department. But many of the Mhowra trees in Thana are the property of the cultivators in whose holdings they grow, and nothing approaching the entire produce of the district was brought to the Government depots, although the price offered for it was more than double the rate realised on the resale of the Government purchases for export beyond the district. In successive years the quantities brought for sale to Government diminished, until in 1889 no contractor could be found willing to take up the business on any terms. Meanwhile, illicit distillation continued, though to a diminished extent, throughout the tract in which Mhowra trees grow. I must here call attention to a fact of importance. Hon'ble Members will have noticed that at the time when legislation for the control of the traffic in Mhowra flowers was previously under contemplation, illicit distillation was almost exclusively confined to the inland talukas of Thana and to the Panvel and Pen talukas of Kolaba, *i. e.*, to those neighbourhoods in which Mhowra flowers are produced. There was but little illicit distillation of toddy or of Mhowra in the coast talukas where there are no Mhowra trees. But in 1888 a new traffic in Mhowra flowers sprung up. Large quantities were imported by sea from Guzerat, and more was brought by the railways from Guzerat and Khandesh, and the Central Provinces, and the illicit distillation of Mhowra, and to some extent of toddy also, gradually spread throughout Thana and over the Panvel, Uran and Pen talukas of Kolaba. It must be admitted that the exciting cause of that access of illicit distillation lay in changes made by the Government of the day in the system of excise management in the districts of Thana and Kolaba, which resulted in a large and sudden increase in the prices at which liquor was placed on sale in the licensed shops in those districts. To remedy it, it was found necessary in 1839 to lower the duty rate, and to reduce the selling prices of liquor below the limits that were prescribed for some years previous to 1888. At the same time the preventive excise establishments employed in Thana and Kolaba were largely strengthened, the full force of the district police was directed to the repression of Abkari offences, and punitive police posts were quartered at the expense of the offending communities in those parts of the districts in which illicit distillation was most rife and most determined. A full description of the state of affairs of which I have just spoken, and of the measures taken to meet it, will be found in the Administration Reports of the Abkari Department and in the compilation of printed correspondence that have been placed upon the table. These papers contain statistics of the consumption, rates of duty and selling prices, of liquor in all parts of the Presidency, full information regarding the prevalence of offences against the Abkari laws, the strength and cost of preventive establishments and of punitive police posts imposed for the repression of illicit distillation in the several districts, as well as a note, drawn up by the Judicial Secretary to Government, illustrating the effect of the intemperance and of the spirit of lawlessness engendered by the defiance of the Abkari laws prevailing in Thana and Colaba on crime in those districts. A study of these documents will enable the Hon'ble Members to inform themselves as to the state of things in Thana and Kolaba—to contrast the conditions there with those existing in other parts of the Presidency—and to form a judgment as to the need for the adoption of the special measures contemplated by this Bill in order to diminish the intemperance, the illicit distillation, and the resultant crime, in the districts of Thana and Kolaba. I will mention a few of the main points to which I desire to call attention. On page 18 of the printed compilation there is a figured statement showing the number of offences connected with illicit distillation detected in Thana and Kolaba and the adjacent districts in each of the last six years. Hon'ble Members will find that the number of such cases occuring in Thana and Kolaba amount to five times or six times the number occurring in the rest of the districts mentioned. The district of Thana accounts for nearly 70 per cent. of the illicit distillation cases detected in the whole Presidency. On the next page of the compilation will be found another statement giving details of the punitive police posts imposed throughout the Presidency for the repression of offences against the Abkari laws in the last six years. That statement shows that in 1889-90, while a punitive force of 122 constables and head constables was employed in Thana and Kolaba, only one head constable and one constable were similarly employed elsewhere, and that in 1890-91 the punitive police force in Thana and Kolaba was increased to 145 men, while only a single post of three men was maintained outside those districts. The cost of the posts in Thana and Kolaba, defrayed by the offending communities, amounted to no less than Rs. 20,619 in 1890-91. I need scarcely remind Hon'ble Members that the quartering of a punitive police post in a village is a very strong and stern measure, and one to which Government is always reluctant to resort for the reason that it may punish innocent persons along with the guilty. The entire community, or in the rare cases in which it is possible to differentiate, entire sections of the community, are called on to contribute to the maintenance of the police force imposed for the repression of the lawless conduct of perhaps a portion only of the contributories. The succeeding figured statements in the same compilation illustrate the actual consumption, the rates of duty, and the selling prices of licit spirit in each of the last six years in the town and island of Bombay, and in the districts of Thana, Kolaba, Surat, Nasik, Ahmednuggur, Poona, and Satara. It will be seen that the rates of duty and the selling prices of country spirit in Thana are much below those obtaining in other parts of the Presidency, and that no material increase of consumption has occurred in any district except Thana. The point to which I wish to call special attention here is the largely increased *licit* consumption in the Thana district during the last two years over the consumption of the years immediately preceding the outbreak of illicit distillation in 1888, and this although in the last year of the series (1890-91) the duty rate and the selling prices were the same as in 1885-86 and 1886-87. The licit consumption of Thana has risen from 323,952 gallons in 1885-86 and 327,708 gallons in 1886-87 to 407,154 gallons in 1890-91 with the same selling prices. The average rate of licit consumption per head of population in Thana amounts now to nearly 23 drams, a much higher rate than that reported for any other part of the Presidency, except the district of Surat and the town and island of Bombay, and this although we know that illicit distillation prevails in Thana to an extent entirely unknown elsewhere. To give some idea of the enormous extent to which the licit manufacture of spirit is carried on in Thana and Kolaba I may mention that the local produce of Mhowra flowers is estimated at 40,000 maunds a year, and that in the year 1889-90 nearly 30,000 maunds were imported into the districts, and about the same quantity in 1890-91, but only about 2,500 maunds of the local produce were used in the licensed distilleries in 1889-90, and about 50 maunds only in 1890-91. Roughly speaking, four gallons of liquor of strength 25° U. P. can be made from a maund of Mhowra flowers. The quantities of Mhowra flowers known to be within the districts of Thana and Kolaba in 1889-90 and in 1890-91 were thus sufficient for the manufacture of from 250,000 to 300,000 gallons of strong spirit, and all the information obtained by the painstaking enquiries instituted, details of which Hon'ble Members will find in the papers before them, goes to show that a very small portion of the Mhowra flowers produced in and imported into those districts was used for any purpose other than that of illicit distillation. In the next place, I invite attention to the Judicial Secretary's note on the connection between intemperance, illicit distillation, and general crime in the districts of Thana and Kolaba that will be found on page 28 and succeeding pages of the printed compilation. If Hon'ble Members will look at the figured table on page 32, they will find that while the proportion of crime to population throughout the Presidency proper in 1890 was one criminal to every 147 of the population, and while in none of the districts for which details are given was the proportion less than 1 to 139, the proportion for the district of Thana was 1 to 78, and that for the district of Kolaba was 1 to 119. They will find also that the proportion of crime to population has been steadily and largely increasing year by year in the last-named district ; and that there is a consensus of opinion among the expert and responsible officers to Government that intemperance, and with the contempt of lawful authority and the spirit of lawlessness induced by the general prevalence of illicit distillation, are the main factors that have contributed to the unusual growth and volume of crime now observable in Thana and Kolaba. They will also find from the papers now before them that there is a similar and absolute consensus of opinion amongst all officers who are well acquainted with the circumstances of those districts as to the nature of the remedies to be applied. After full and careful consideration of the subject from all sides, of the objections entertained by those opposed to interference with the freedom of trade in Mhowra flowers, as well as of the representations of the officers entrusted with the revenue, magisterial, police, and Abkari administration of the districts concerned, the Government has arrived at the conclusion that the prevalence of illicit distillation and of intemperance in the districts of Thana and Kolaba is an intolerable evil, and that there is no effective means of meeting it other than through legislative measures of the kind which I now seek permission to introduce. We desire, in the best interests of the inhabitants of the districts of Thana and Kolaba, in order to diminish intemperance among them, to raise gradually the prices at which liquor can be obtained. We cannot raise the prices unless the illicit manufacture of spirit is repressed. We desire again to raise the price of drink and to repress illicit distillation, in order to ameliorate the comparatively demoralised condition into which parts of those districts have lately fallen, believing that excessive drinking and illicit distillation combined are the chief influencing causes of much of the crime that unhappily is prevalent there. We wish to see the people relieved of the burthen of punitive police, posts and of the frequent visits to their houses of the police and Abkari establishments in search of fermenting Mhowra flowers, and stills, and implements for distillation. Believing that prevention is better than cure, we wish to remove, or at any rate to lessen, the temptation to illicit distillation, by putting a stop to the hawking of Mhowra flowers about the countryside, and its sale at Banniahs' shops in villages where it is never used for any purpose except illicit distillation. The Abkari Department has found by experience that the provision of the Abkari Act, which makes the owner of each toddy tree ultimately responsible for payment of the tapping tax whenever his tree is tapped, whether licitly or illicitly, operates most effectively in repressing the illicit manufacture of toddy spirit. We desire, in the same way, to place a check on the illicit distillation of Mhowra flowers, by making those who collect or keep stocks of Mhowra flowers responsible for their exclusive distribution, to persons who presumably will put them to licit use, *i.e.*, to persons licensed to possess them or to transport them from one place to another. The Bill will enable Government, in the first place, to prohibit the importation of Mhowra flowers from outside into the districts of Thana and Kolaba, and it will also enable Government to make rules to regulate by licence and permit the collection, possession, and transport of Mhowra flowers within those districts. No fees are to be charged for the issue of licences or permits, and no interference will be imposed on the ligitimate use of or traffic in Mhowra flowers. To explain the mode in which it is intended to work the Bill I will read a draft of provisional rules that has been drawn up for the purpose, premising that this draft of rules is merely tentative, and that Government will, of course, reserve the power of altering them as experience and circumstances will show to be necessary." (1.) Save as hereinafter provided, no person shall, within the districts of Thana and Kolaba, possess or transport any quantity of Mhowra flowers exceeding four seers of 80 tolas each in weight, except in accordance with the terms of a permit granted under these rules. (2) Permits under Rule 1 may, subject to the orders of the Collector of the District and the Commissioner of Abkari, be granted without payment of fee as follows :—(*a*) "For possession at, or transport to, distilleries within the said districts licensed for the manufacture of spirit from Mhowra flowers ;"—by the officers in charge of such distilleries, (*b*) "for possession at, or transport to, any place other than such licensed distilleries ;"—by the Mamlatdar of the taluka or the Mahalkari of the mahal in which the possession, or to which the transport, is desired. 2. No person shall sell or deliver possession of any quantity of Mhowra flowers, exceeding in weight four seers of 80 tolas each, except to a person who holds, and at the time of such sale or delivery produces, a permit granted under rule 1, nor shall any such sale or delivery be made so as to contravene the terms of any permit, or to aid or further any contravention thereof. 3. No person shall sell or deal in Mhowra flowers except under the authority of a licence and in accordance with the terms thereof, which licence may be granted by the Collector, and subject to the orders of the Collector of the District and the Commissioner of Abkari by the Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris. 4. Importation of Mhowra flowers into the districts of Thana and Kolaba from any place outside those districts is absolutely prohibited, except direct importation for delivery at licensed distilleries, under, and in accordance with the terms of, passes which, subject to the orders of the Collector of the District and the Commissioner of Abkari, may be granted by Abkari officers in charge of such distilleries, or by other officers authorised by Government in this behalf." In conclusion, I may mention that Hon'ble Members will find a good deal in the papers that have been laid before the Council that I have not touched on in these already somewhat lengthy remarks. They will find—as bearing in the contention of some persons that Mhowra flowers are ordinarily used as food for cattle in Thana and Kolaba—that the price of Mhowra flowers there is ordinarily about as high as that of unhusked rice :—they will find accounts of murders and acts of violence committed on the persons of members of the police and Abkari establishments engaged in making seizures of stills and contraband liquor and materials, as well as on the persons of informers, who have given information to the authorities of the commission of offences against the Abkari laws. They will also find that the apparent case for legislation is not as strong as regards the district of Kolaba as it is with respect to the district of Thana. The explanation here is that illicit distillation prevails over only a small portion of Kolaba, while it extends to the whole of Thana, and that the talukas of Kolaba in which illicit distillation is most prevalent have only lately been transferred from the Thana Collectorate to the Kolaba Collectorate. They will notice also that in one other district—Surat—there have been many offences against the Abkari laws, that the rate of consumption per head of population is greater even than in Thana, and that the selling prices of country spirit are still unduly low as compared with those obtaining in other districts of the Presidency. The Government is fully alive to the fact that there is need for reformation in Surat as well as in Thana, but the difficulties and abuses existing in Surat are not such as can be remedied through this Bill, or, indeed, by any legislation, and I need not on this occasion say more concerning them. I shall have opportunity and pleasure, as the Bill proceeds, in offering explanations on any other points which may occur to Hon'ble Members as requiring elucidation. As illustrating the effect on consumption of raising the price of licit liquor, when illicit manufacture can be kept in check, I would invite the attention of Hon'ble Members to the table given on page 240 of the Blue Book containing the collection of papers relating to the Excise Administration of India. It will be seen that in 1872-73, with a duty of Re. 1 per gallon, 907,445 gallons of liquor of strength 25° U. P. passed into consumption in the town and island of Bombay. In 1876-77 the duty was raised to Rs. 1-12 per gallon, the consumption immediately fell to 566,482 gallons, and rose the next year to 653,557 gallons. In 1878-79 the duty rate was raised to Rs. 2-4 per gallon, and the consumption fell to 585,166 gallons, and in the course of the next five years it rose to 693,393 gallons. Turning now to the figures on page 20 of the compilation of printed correspondence on the table, it will be seen that in 1885-86 the duty rate was again raised to Rs. 2-12-0 per gallon, and the consumption fell to 594,065 gallons. In the course of the next three years it rose to 655,073 gallons, and was again checked in 1889-90 by an increase of the duty-rate to Rs. 3. We have thus by successive enhancements of the duty-rate succeeded in reducing the spirit consumption of Bombay about 30 per cent. below the consumption of 1872-73.

The Hon. Mr. Forrest here inquired whether these figures included the Foreign imported liquor.

The Hon. Member in charge of the Bill replied that the figures were confined to country liquor, and that he was unable to state precisely the quantities of imported foreign spirit consumed in each year in the City of Bombay, for the reason that much of the foreign liquor imported by Bombay dealers passes into consumption up-country. A comparison of the total imports of foreign spirit at the port of Bombay—which amounted to 228,667 gallons in 1872-73 and to 278,204 gallons in 1890-91—indicates, however, that there has been no such increase in the consumption of foreign spirit in the City of Bombay as would weaken the force of the facts and arguments that he had just adduced. The importations of foreign spirit into India generally have been kept in check by successive increments in the rate of import duty.] Proceeding with his remarks, the Hon'ble Member said—Hon'ble Members will see that we have also succeeded in keeping consumption in Bombay at a fairly even level notwithstanding the progressive increase in the population of the City since the reform of our Abkari arrangements was taken in hand in 1876-77. These figures illustrate very clearly the aim and object and the working of the general Abkari policy of the Government of Bombay. Consumption in the City of Bombay, has been diminished by 30 per cent., and, at the same time, the revenue has grown by nearly 150 per cent. With the aid of this Bill I have no doubt that a very satisfactory diminution of consumption, and an equally satisfactory increase of revenue, may be produced in the districts of Thana and Kolaba. The main object Government has in view in introducing the Bill is the amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants of those districts to which I have already adverted, but the tax-payer will not, I think, have reason to complain if that amelioration should be accompanied by an increase in the Government Abkari realisations, which will *pro tanto* relieve him from the impost of additional taxation in other shapes. With these observations I beg leave, Sir, to propose that this Bill to amend to the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, be read a first time.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur Runchorelal Chotalal said he had no objection to the first reading. In the year 1890-91 out of 595 cases of illicit distillation in the 408 cases came from Thana district alone. Of course a great deal would depend on the rules framed or approved by the Select Committee, but these would come on for discussion at a future meeting.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia said he had been disinclined to favour the Bill at first, and thought it would entail some hardship on people who should have their sympathy, but after the clear exposition by the honourable mover he had no objection to the first reading.

No other members had any objection to the first reading.

H. E. the Governor said : I do not propose to set a bad example by making a long speech on the first reading. In the first place we do not know what the Bill is to be until after the first reading, when it has emerged from the Select Committee, and, therefore, lengthy remarks are to a great extent useless. I only wish to say that after the facts which our honourable colleague has laid before this Council, in my opinion it is absolutely impossible for any Government, having some regard for the good of those who are placed under its charge, to omit any longer to endeavour to introduce legislation of the character that has now been brought before this Council ; and it is solely with the object of improving the condition of affairs in Thana and Colaba that we have now introduced this Bill in order to carry out the principle which Government has already laid down. To give the public every opportunity of considering this Bill, I would propose, although we appoint a Select Committee now, to name the date at which its report shall come in so far ahead of the second reading, that there shall not be the faintest suspicion of any endeavour on the part of the executive Council to rush this Bill through. I think if the Select Committee could report about the latter end of that we should then be able after Government

SPORTING NOTES.

THAT well-known authority on racing, "Rapier," has gone into figures to some purpose. He says last spring there were 38 races at Lincoln and Liverpool, exclusive of walks over, and 21 first favorites got home against 17 others, but one or two of these had momentarily held pride of place, and were only a shade behind the actual leaders in the quotations. An idea prevails that very early in the season upsets are more than usually frequent, as, particularly after a very hard winter, men do not know how the horses are; but this view is not borne out by examination of the book. In 1890—excluding races in which two or more horses started at an equal price—22 non-favorites got home against 16 favorites; but the year before the positions were more than reversed, 22 first favorites having won against 16 non-favorites. In the last three years, therefore, 59 first favorites have won at Lincoln and Liverpool. Later in the season it is assumed that the form has been threshed out, and that people know all about their horses. But what are the results? At the autumn meetings at these two same places there were last year 38 races, and first favorites only won 15 against 23; the year before 13 against 25; both years together 28 first favorites against 48 non-favorites. So it will be perceived that these plausible theoris do not work out in practice, and early spring is more favorable for backers than autumn.

As was noted last week Cambridge have already left their own river. Oxford were detained at home a week longer owing to the lateness of Term, which was put off on account of the influenza epidemic. In material the two crews are nearly even—Cambridge slightly the heavier and stronger of the two on paper. Up to date (March 18) neither crew seem to be making quite the best of their physical capabilities. The Cantabs are not properly together, and are rowing somewhat short. On the other hand, their sliding is good. Some allowance must fairly be made for the fact of changes having been necessary since the training began; Fison, who rowed last year, taking the place of Ollivant. They have been coached by C. Moore, of Christ's, ex-president, and have now been handed on to Muttlebury, a still later ex-president. They have one very good new hand in No. 6, who is perhaps, all round, the best man in the boat. They have not attempted any racing pace, and so far there have been no opportunities of judging what their power for speed may amount to, except by surmise from general style and from observations of strength. The latter they have, and the former they may easily attain during the interval before the race, especially when in the hands of an experienced and practical coach.

Oxford have been far more settled than Cambridge. The crew have plenty of length, and row clearly together. As to strength, they are just an average lot, by no means so powerful as last year. They have three men much above the average in Nos. 7, 6, and 5, and No. 4 seems a strong and promising recruit. The other four men are good workers for their respective weights, and none fail to stand well under high pressure. The salient fault of the crew has lain in the deadness of the recovery—both hands and bodies are slow in recommencing the return actions after the finish of the strokes. The failing is not so bad as it was some little time ago, and the stroke has pickedup a certain amount more of life since De Crueler's performance in the trial eights, and inasmuch as he has begun to improve this line, there may be a prospect, in time, of his acquiring recovery *a la* West.

The crew have ordered another new iboat from Rough, of Oxford. Logan, of Cambridge, had built the Light Blues a new boat on the principles of the London R. C. ship which figured at the late Henley Regatta—namely, with a long fine stern, tapering like a pair-oar, and the rudder under water, not attached to the stern post. This new boat did not seem to be anything materially faster than the old Clasper, in which they rowed last year, and which was palpably slower than the Cantab ship of 1891. The Dark Blues were expected on the tideway on March 21.

The special correspondent of the "Sporting Life," who is accompanying Lord Sheffield's cricketers in Australia, writes:—"Your English country cricket secretaries will have to consider an application from Australia for a team to visit England in 1893, despite the resolution passed last December that a team should not visit England until 1894. Circumstances are, however, different now. England wants revenge, and the Earl of Sheffield has notified that he will gladly welcome a team to Sheffield Park in 1893, while Dr. Grace and other members of the Earl's team have assured Australians of a hearty welcome. Mr. Victor Cohen, of Sydney, already talks of getting together a team, but it is likely the associations of Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide will select manager and team, so that it shall be thoroughly representative. I have heard that a prominent Australian supporter of the game is anxious to take an eleven to England next year. He talks of putting £15,000 into the venture, if necessary, to ensure success. George Giffen talks of going this time, and if he does, Alick Bannerman and possibly Moses will be there."

The French racing season began on the 11th ult. The prospects of sport in France are pretty good, as it is believed that the three-year-olds are of good class, Baron Schichler possessing three promising colts in Caballero, Fra Angelico, and Chene Royal, while M. Edmond Blanc's Rueil and M. Henry Say's Ranes were when at their best very smart two-year olds. In fact, Rueil left off the best of the whole lot, and if M. Blanc sacrifices his English for his French engagements he will be bad to beat, Ranes, upon the contrary, ran very badly at the end of the season, and there is much doubt as to how he has passed the winter. These five colts are all in the French Derby, which will be run for at Chantilly on the 29th of May, the Auteuil Grand Steeplechase being fixed for the following Sunday (June 5th) and the Grand Prix de Paris for the 12th of June.

In spite of blizzards and snow-springled fields, Lord Zetland has managed to enjoy one or two very good gallops with the Ward Union staghounds whose county has been far freer from the fetters of frost than its neighbour Kildare, where the Redcoat races that were to have come off on Wednesday (16th ult.) over part of Sir Fenton Hort's estate of Horilands had to be postponed owing to heavy, intermittent snowstorms which covered the pastures with snow. This was a cruel disappointment to numbers who had driven more than twenty miles to this reunion. Lord Drogheda was at his post as judge and starter as usual; the eager air, however made the luncheon much appreciated.

A very well known agriculturist has passed away in Mr. Strong, of Pewsey, who was regarded as being one of the best judges of stock and one of the most enterprising and most thoroughly practical farmers in the South of England. Mr. Strong for some years occupied a farm on the Devon estate near Exeter, but having heard great accounts of the fertility of the Vale of Pewsey, he migrated to Wiltshire, and became the tenant of the Pewsey Manor Farm, nothing disheartened by the fact that his predecessor there was known to have lost ten thousand pounds in three bad years. Mr. Strong, however, did very well at Pewsey; but as industrious and sagacious a farmer would probably have succeeded in making money anywhere.

When the time comes for the presentation of the well-deserved tribute to genius and honesty to John Osborne, there will be a scene of a character quite unique in the annals of sport. But how will "Mr. John" return thanks? He is far too diffident to be an orator, and his career has been one of "deeds, not words." So, writes the 'Star,' we may expect the reply to be brief—very brief. But if it is so, it will not be because the famous horseman is not acquainted with words. On the contrary, he is a diligent reader, and a favorite book of his is "Westward Ho" after the character in which breezy romance he once named three horses. One pleasant feature of the proposed testimonial is that it will not be confined to the rich. In the little towns and villages of Yorkshire some very humble admirers of "Towd Pusher" are subscribing their miles.

Sainfoin, who was resuscitated in the Lincoln Handicap betting, cut up horribly bad at Newmarket in October, and Dazzle, who took part in the same race, now meets him upon 15lb. different terms. The best show of the Duke of Montrose's horse last year was in the short head presentation of 10 to Horton for the Ayr Gold Cup, and on this he is being judged now rather than by his back-end failures. The seldom heard of Coromandel, in addition to Corstorphine, would hold him safe on the running in the Great Lancashire Handicap at Liverpool, and yet Dazzle, who has been able to take a good preparation, is decidedly dangerous.

The "Field" takes a gloomy view of the racing outlook for the coming yachting season. The democracy of small yachts and boats will (it says) sway the clubs entirely their own way. In America there is a worse state of affairs than here, and the racing in New York Bay, Boston, and Marble Head seems likely to be confined to the 30ft. and under classes. Of course a great deal of this stagnation is attributed to the fact that the New York Yacht Club have thought proper to prevent international racing for the America Cup; but we do not think international racing as it has hitherto been conducted would in any way assist in diverting yacht racing from its present channels.

The German Emperor has altered the name of his yacht The Thistle to The Meteor. He might just as well have left the old name standing, as the yacht is not likely to beat her past records. She will race for the Queen's Cup at Cowes Regatta, and it is said the Kaiser will sail his yacht in person. "Magpie" in the "Globe" thinks he will have a bad time of it if it comes to a question of seamanship between the Emperor and the pick of our southern skippers. It will be all the odds on O'Niel against the Kaiser in a luffing match.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Teheran, 1,071 tons, Captain J F Jephson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (27th March), with a cargo of specie and 10 deck passengers.

THE s s Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain de Sargy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (12th March), with a cargo of 4,635 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

THE s s Tynedale, 1,391 tons, Captain W Moore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Ancona (17th March), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James, Mckintosh and Co.

THE barque Pacific, 397 tons, Captain Thomson Stewart, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co.

THE barque Lorna Doone, 367 tons, Captain A Reid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (19th February), with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Vishram Ebram and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, Captain G Parodi, sailing to-day to Genoa from the Stream:—For Genoa—Miss Branson, Lt-General Sir H Gough, Lady and Miss Gough, Mrs Lynn, Mr Chisholm, Col Weldon, Mr and Mrs Greatheed, Mr F Peppe, Mrs Peppe and child, Mr F C Brownrigg, Mrs Thuillier, Mr Sarkar and daughter, Col Gough, Mr J Ram, Col Beaden and daughter, Revd F Carlino, Mr S Lagana, Mr and Mrs Cronch, Col and Mrs Mitchell, Count Leslie Roman, Mr and Mrs Cummins, Mr. Permanand, Mr G Reiss, Mr and Mrs D'Arbigny, Mr Felici, Mr Cumberland, Mrs Fell, Mr Miller, Mrs J J Charles, Sig Lo Monaco, Mrs and Miss Colonello, Mr Graty and Mr Fell. For Aden—34 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Surat, 1,676 tons, Captain R J Sleeman, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr Donse, Mr W P Greene, Captain Haig, Mr Hope, Mrs Cross and 3 deck. For Melbourne—Rev G H Macfarlane, Lt Glasgow, Mr Macintosh, Mr Nungent, Mr Basil Scott, Miss A E Bradon and Mrs S Newtown and child. For Adelaide—Mr Eliot. For Yokohama—Mr A Calderwood and Lt S Stanley. For Hongkong—Mr Jacob Marks, Mr B Marks, Mr J S Nicholson and Lieut Liebert. For Shanghai—Mr J M Shields. For Colombo—Major and Mrs Paget, Miss Fraser, Mrs Cox, Col Skinner and Mrs Picot. For Calcutta—Mr Filpot.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Pacific (bq)	Stewart	Mauritius, Feb 2.
6	Tynedale (s)	Moore	Ancona, March 17.
	Teheran (s)	Jephson	Jedda, March 27.
	Lorna Doone (bq)	Reid	Mauritius, Feb 19.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	H. M. S. Serapis	Hicks	England.
	R. I. M. S. Canning	Black	Janjira, &c.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.
	Su rat (s)	Sleeman	China, &c.

The steamer Singapore, Captain Parodi, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Gwalior, for China, &c.
" Pachumba, for Karachi, &c.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.
1 Niemen s ..... Trager ..... Colombo, March 19.
2 Chanda s ..... Coope ..... Moulmein, March 27.
Huntcliffe s ..... Lewis ..... Shields, Feb 4.
Aurora s ..... Davis ..... Singapore, March 4.
Anne Main bq ..... Miller ..... Reunion, Jan 30.

DEPARTURES.
April 1.—Steamers Kistna and Shahzada, and ship Loch Broom.
April 2.—Steamers Navigator and Colaba, ships Hereford, Battle Abbey and El Captain.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVALS.
4 Kerbela s .... Negapatam.
Ellora s .... Bombay.
April. DEPARTURES.
2 Katoria s .... Rangoon.
Mombasa s .... Bombay.
3 Goorkha s .... London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 5.
Hodgins, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Poona.

APRIL 6.
Verney, 2nd Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on duty.
Hugh Gough, Lt-Genl, Bengal Staff Corps, from Mian Mir.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 5.
Lowther, Lt, Bo, Hyd, Cont, from furlough, to Ellichpur.

APRIL 6.
Von Donop, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Poona.
Smith, Vety-Capt, Bo, A V D, on duty, to Karachi.
Even, Capt, Bo, 3rd Beluchis, on duty, to Poona.
Salton, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 7th April, 1892.

1. The competition for the carbine prizes presented by Major G. W. Roughton will take place at Cooria on the afternoon of Saturday next, the 9th instant. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 3, 3-30 and 4 p.m. (local time), and Byculla at 3-10, 3-40, and 4-10 p.m. (local time.)

2. Members who do not intend to take part in the above competition are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

3. The Competition notified in No. 1 Order will take place on the morning, as well as on the afternoon of Saturday next, the 9th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later. Members are advised to go down to Cooria by this train, as the weather is too hot for any body to continue down there much later than 8-30 a. m.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 7th April, 1892.

1. The Company Competitions for H. E. the Governor's Prizes will take place at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 9th instant, on the Esplanade, opposite the Gymkhana. The Officers and Volunteers of the competing teams will wear red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Officers and Volunteers present as spectators may wear white with sworis or side arms.

2. RULES FOR HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS'S CUPS.

I. The Competition will take place between squads of eight files, one officer an i four N-C officers, all of whom must belong to the Co mpany. Only one squad to be sent from each Company. There being two Cups the Volunteer Companies will compete together and the Cadet Companies will also compete together. The competition will take place at the end of the Drill season.

II. If a Company wins the Cup three years in succession, the Cup becomes the property of that Company.

III. The order in which the Companies will compete will be drawn for immediately before the Competition.

IV. Points will be given for the following:—
Inspecting and Proving.
Precision of movements.
Smartness and correctness of dress.
Cleanliness of arms and accoutrements, and a certain number of movements in Company drill (the same for all the Companies), which will be specified on the ground by the officer judging the competition.

3. Extract from District and Garrison Orders, No. 1355. Review Parade—The General Officer Commanding has much pleasure in announcing that his Excellency the Viceroy expressed himself much pleased at the general appearance and turn out of the Troops (Regulars and Volunteers) on the occasion of the Review by His Excellency on Saturday last. The General Officer Commanding takes this opportunity of thanking the Brigadiers, their staff, and Commanding Officers of Regiments for their assistance, and more especially are his thanks due to those Volunteer Corps which joined in the parade, and by their numbers and turn out added so much to the general appearance of the parade.

4. The Tennent Memorial Challenge Cup will be fired for on the Range at Cooria on Monday morning, the 11th instant, the following are the names who are allowed to compete:—

Major R S Brown	Lieut T M English
Lieut F W English	Lieut D J Sharp
Qr Mr Sergt W Stephens	Sergt-Instr of Musty J Limpus
Ar-Sergt W Boylotte	
Cr-Sergt E Sands	Cr-Sergt H Black
Cr-Sergt E W Fern	Cr-Sergt E W Thomas
Sergt F Wilton	Sergt J E Keese
Sergt A Monk	Sergt C B Robinson
Sergt A R Sharp	Sergt R W Penington
Sergt W D Small	Sergt W H Brewer.
Corpl J W Gordon	Corpl C E Morris.
Corpl G F Lund	Corpl J A McKinnon
Corpl J Cummings	Corpl J J D'Souza
Lce-Corpl M Ward	Lce-Corpl H W Prescott
Vol J M Mason	Vol A Patterson
Vol J W Lawrence	Vol E W Pyrke
Vol H A Sharp	Vol L Valladares
Lce-Corpl T Thurley	Vol A Hallums

5. The Silver Cup presented as a shooting prize to "A" Company will be fired for at the Cooria Ranges on Friday next, the 8th instant.

6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—No. 3356 Vol. W. Ballantine.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

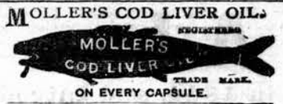
1. Members are requested to return to Head-Quarters without delay their military saddles, bridles, arms, accoutrements and carbine buckets.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NOTICES.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.



ON EVERY CAPSULE.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
For thirty years the Public have shewn their appreciation by an ever increasing demand.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
R. B. ANDERSON, Esq., U.S., Consul General, reports:—"I consulted Dr. F. P. Möller, "whose father, Peter Möller, was the first to "produce Steam Refined Cod Liver Oil, about "thirty years ago."

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
Another visitor was M. PAUL DU CHAILLU, the distinguished traveller, he writes in *The Land of the Midnight Sun*, "I noticed that "extreme care was taken in all stages of the pre-"paration of the oil."

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
Dr. W. DOMETT STONE, (comparing it with others) writes—"It is more palatable and "far more efficacious."

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
Dr. HASSELL, in his report says—"It is remarkably free from unpleasant taste and "odour. . . . the purest specimen of the oil "ever submitted to me for examination."

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
The Lancet writes—"It is one of the purest we have ever met with," and *The Indian Medical Gazette* says—"Superior to any we have ever seen."

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
J. J. PEARSON, Esq., L.S.A., etc., of Umballa, E. I., writes—"It is *the only* oil that "will remain good for any time in India, all others, "although of fairly good quality on arrival, speed-"ily became rancid, and unfitted for use."

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
Drs. HARDWICKE, ABBOTTS, BARTLETT, TRIPE, SAYER, MARION SIMS, RUDDOCK, EYSTER, DRYSDALE and others too numerous to mention have given their highest testimony in its favour.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
Mothers have found its value. One of them—a perfect stranger—wrote the other day from Manchester, "Mrs. F. has used Mr. P. M's. "oil for her children for several years and finds "it is the best she can procure and more palat-"able than most oils."

CHEAP COD LIVER OILS.
Now and again the market is flooded with these in consequence of the accumulation of Old Stock, and the necessity of turning it into money at any price. Inferior and stale Oils are not cheap at any price, even when free from adulteration.

EMULSIONS.
Dr. BALTHAZAR FOSTER has very rightly deprecated "artificially complementing the defective secretion" "by throwing into the system a substance (Emulsified Oil) which may yet be formed in physiological quantities." Any old oil with an equal quantity of water will suffice for these preparations, but therapeutically they are of little value.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
At Eighteen Exhibitions has been awarded a SCORE OF PRIZES, for Purity and Perfection!

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
Can be obtained from any good Chemist or Store all the world over; or sent free, from 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C., to any part of Great Britain for 2/-. All bottles recently sent out have the date perforated on the label: see that it is so; only sold in Capsuled Bottles.

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An entirely New Edition, thoroughly Revised, considerably Enlarged, and Reset in New Type.

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Worth its Weight in Gold

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING

Sims Reeves says:—*"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."*

Mdme. Marie Roze (The renowned Singer) says:—*"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."*

A positive relief and cure for

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen

Full directions on each bottle.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

Indian Planters' Gazette says:—*"Abbey's Potash is Effervescent, Wholesome and Invigorating! The addition of Potash renders the draught Medicinally one of great value."*

Daily News, Calcutta, says:—*"Abbey's Potash has been eulogised by a host of English and Indian Doctors including some of the leading Physicians and Analysts."*

Testimonials from Doctor Thomas Lovegrove, F.R.C.S., Dr. G. Frier, Dr. Charles R. Davidson, M.D., and others, too numerous to mention.

Sold Everywhere all over the world.

Wholesale rates given and orders executed by

CHARLES COX & Co.,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE, CALCUTTA.

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AND
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

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43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld., and of the principal dealers in India.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."
A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. TWELVE YEARS OLD AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters B O S are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

BOS

12 Years Old * * * (Gold Capsule.)
8 Years Old * * (Blue Capsule.)
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An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B O S is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in market compared to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

B O S is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B O S

PEASE, SON & CO., 14, QUALITY STREET, LEITH, SCOTLAND.
English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

NOTICES.

THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cie, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
EUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
CONSTIPATION
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The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
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ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Co; Bombay: Kemp & Co; Calcutta: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE: For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Arond
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS
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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE,
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic;* hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorakpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Direc- "tors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chloro- "dyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the *only* known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-douloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick, and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents and attack; or, failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okoum, *July 25th*, 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, Founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th*, 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST, OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"DEAR SIR,
"LE CAILLON, *May 25th*, 1873.

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying to the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

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Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

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